

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 19th October 1927

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Mr. N. E.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan	Muhammad.
Bahadur Muhammad.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran
Macmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N.	Kaman, Mr.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	A. M. M.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan	Muthulekshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Bahadur R. N.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
S. K.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. E.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Tampoe, I.O.S., Mr. A. M. C.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Patro, Kz., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Chambers, Mr. G.	Ramachandra Palayachi, Mr. K.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Russell, Major Alexander James Hutobinson,
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	C.B.E., I.M.S.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Hawley, Mr. Herbert, M.S.C., F.I.C.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Slater, C.I.E., I.O.S., Mr. S. H.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Mahmud Shammud Sahib Bahadur.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	

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PRESENT—cont.

Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
Kadir Sahib.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapathi Raja, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.

Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.E., Mr. T. R.
Venkataramang Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli,
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members were sworn in :—

Mr. A. M. C. TAMPOE, I.C.S.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Medical

Steps to remove the difficulties of nurses working in Government hospitals.

* 658 Q.—MR. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what steps have been taken to remove the difficulties under which nurses are working in Government hospitals, particularly, in Madras—

- (a) as to the hours they are required to work both day and night;
- (b) as to the dieting arrangements; and
- (c) as to nurses who are sick being deprived of their salary and at the same time required to pay the hospital charges?

A.—(a) The hours of duty of nurses in the General Hospital, Madras, are as shown below :—

Day nurses.—Eight-and-a-quarter hours a day between 6–30 a.m. and 6 p.m., deducting intervals for meals and two hours off-duty.

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Night nurses.—Eleven-and-a-quarter hours per day between 5-45 p.m. and 6-30 a.m., with intervals for rest and meals.

Nurses are also allowed off-duty time as follows:—

Pupil nurses—one full day and two half days per month.

Staff nurses—one full day per month and one half day per week.

The time-table in the other hospitals has been so drawn up by the Superintendents concerned in consultation with the matron, as to suit the work of the respective hospitals and to correspond more or less with the hours of duty and privileges of the nurses in the General Hospital.

- (b) The dieting arrangements for nurses are, in most hospitals, in the hands of a paid house-keeper who works under the direct orders of the Matron Superintendent of the hospital.
- (c) Nurses are not ordinarily deprived of their salary when sick in the hospital; they are given the leave due to them as in the case of other Government servants. They are further allowed to draw ration allowance when on leave on average pay. Hospital charges are recovered from the pay of nurses drawing more than Rs. 50 a month as in the case of other Government servants.

The Government have not received any complaints in regard to the matters referred to above.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know why the nurses are made to work for longer hours in the night than in the day?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. ARAGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know, Sir. But that has been the practice for many years. I suppose that one of the reasons for it is that it is difficult to arrange for service during night."

Provision for latrines in the Victoria Caste and Gasha Hospital, Triplicane.

* 659 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no provision has been made in the Victoria Caste and Gasha Hospital, Triplicane, for latrines and urinals for the use of medical students or out-patients;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian pupil midwives are housed in the quarters, 8 ft. by 7 ft., which were built for and occupied by totis in the said hospital, and whether it is made to serve as kitchen, bedroom and bathing place;

(c) whether any officer of the Medical or Public Health department ever inspected these quarters and reported about their unsuitability from health-point of view;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no laundry attached to that hospital and that the hospital clothing is washed and spread out for drying in the vacant ground by the side of the wards; and

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(e) when the head of the Medical Department last inspected that hospital, and whether he made a report to Government about the above defects with a view to effect necessary improvements or whether the Surgeon-General has taken steps to remedy the defects?

4.—(a) There are no latrines or urinals for the use of out-patients or medical students. The students use the nurses' lavatories.

(b) Of the fifteen Indian pupil midwives ten are housed in quarters 8 ft. by 7 ft. which were originally built for and occupied by totis. There are eight such rooms in one block, three of which are used as hospital store-rooms, the remaining five being occupied by ten pupil midwives, two in each room. The other five pupils occupy three rooms in a block originally called "Lady Bashyam Ayyangar's Brahman Kitchen" which consists of four small kitchen rooms. None of the living rooms are used for cooking or bathing purposes. The pupil midwives do not cook their own food but obtain it from outside. A lavatory and a separate tap for bathing purposes are attached to the abovementioned Kitchen block and are used by all the pupil midwives in common.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. The hospital clothing is washed and spread out to dry in the veranda or on the lawn adjoining the wards according to the weather.

(e) The Surgeon-General last inspected the Hospital in March or April 1927. Plans and estimates have been prepared to remedy the various defects in the Hospital and certain suggestions to bring them up to date were considered at a meeting during last month by the Superintendent of the Hospital, the Consulting Architect and the Surgeon-General.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to (b) out of the 15 pupil midwives, how many have been sent by local bodies? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The information is not available, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether rent is charged for the quarters so occupied? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know, Sir, how long since these buildings were converted into residential quarters? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot answer offhand, Sir."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, the hon. Minister may remember that I put an interpellation on the matter during the last March session drawing attention to the lot of inconvenience caused to the pupils and pointing out the necessity of a consultation with the Superintendent of the Hospital. In view of the extreme inconvenience that is being caused, will the hon. Minister be pleased to expedite the matter? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Yes, Sir. As is seen from the answer given to (e), the Government have been moving forward in the matter. There has been a consultation with the Superintendent of the Hospital, the Consulting Architect and the Surgeon-General.”

* 660 to 664 Qs.—Please see pages 187 to 192 infra

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Exemption of the Kannikaparameswari institutions from the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 665 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Vaisyas of Proddatur have made representations that their Kannikaparameswari institutions should be exempted from the operation of the Religious Endowments Act just as Jain temples are exempted ; and

(b) what action he proposed to take in the matter of Kannikaparameswari institutions ?

A.—(a) The Government have received no such representation from the Vaisyas of Proddatur.

(b) The question is under the consideration of the Government

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister whether he did not receive any representation from the Vaisyas of Proddatur ? ”

THE HON. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The answer is there, Sir. I cannot say I have not heard of that representation. I am not sure whether I read it in the papers or heard of it from some private source.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister refers to the amendment of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act when he says in the answer that the question is under the consideration of the Government ; if he is referring to that, may I know when it is likely to come ? ”

THE HON. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. Member is right in his presumption and I hope his wish will be realized as early as possible.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether it can be within a month, at the meeting in December ? ”

THE HON. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If there is a meeting in December, we will probably have it then.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to (b), may I know what the recommendation is of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board ? ”

THE HON. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ My hon. Friend will forgive me if I do not give him the information just now.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know, Sir, at what stage the matter is, whether it has been referred to the Government of India or not ? May we have some more details ? ”

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The question has been answered by saying that the matter is under the consideration of the Government. I do not think the question now arises."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" If the hon. Minister is not in a position to give the details just now, will he at least take the House into confidence and give the information at a later stage?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir. As soon as possible."

* 666 Q.—Please see page 192 infra.

Education

Training of rural school teachers in scientific agriculture.

* 667 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the teachers in the village elementary schools in the agricultural areas of the Presidency have any training in scientific agriculture ;

(b) whether these teachers have any experience as cultivators ;

(c) the percentage of the children of school-going age in the villages belonging to the agricultural classes ;

(d) the measures, if any, taken by the Government at least in the elementary schools in the agricultural villages to give an agricultural bias to all teaching, if agriculture cannot be taught as a distinct subject ; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken by the Government for rural school teachers to obtain a knowledge of scientific agriculture and practical experience in cultivation ?

A.—(a) & (b) It is only in very exceptional cases that teachers in the village elementary schools have either a training in scientific agriculture or any experience as cultivators.

(c) Information is not available.

(d) & (e) It is under contemplation to introduce an alternative course in agriculture in select higher elementary and middle schools in this Presidency. A committee consisting of certain officers of the Educational and Agricultural departments has been formed to work out the details of the scheme. The proposals are awaited.

Facilities for the education of poor Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.

* 668 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether local bodies will be permitted to give free education and also clothes and mid-day meal to the children of poor Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras and meet such expenditure from the Elementary Education Fund ; and

(b) if so, whether a Government Order will be issued to that effect ?

A.—(a) & (b) Local bodies have been empowered to abolish at their discretion, fees in elementary schools under their management subject however to the condition that the usual contribution

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from the general revenues of a local body to the Elementary Education Fund under its control is raised by an amount equal to the fee income foregone. Under the Elementary Education Act, 1920, as it stands at present, the expenditure on the feeding and clothing of pupils in elementary schools cannot be legally debited to the Elementary Education Fund.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ May I know when the hon. Minister proposes to amend the Elementary Education Act so that the local bodies may provide books and clothes for pupils of the depressed classes ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I cannot say anything about it. The Act is under consideration, as hon. Members of the House are aware.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ With regard to the expenditure on this head, if the local boards and municipalities are prepared to meet half the cost, will the Government be pleased to pay the other half as grant ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order. It is a hypothetical question.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know what the hon. Minister means by saying that he cannot say anything ? Does he mean that the suggestion has not reached the Government, or does he mean to say that he does not care to answer the question ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order. That is cross-examining the hon. Minister. The question is not allowable.”

*669 Q.—Please see page 193 infra.

Local Boards

Nominations to the District Board of Chingleput.

* 670 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the District Board of Chingleput had suggested over a dozen names for choosing the nominated members to the three vacancies on the board ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Messrs. R. Srinivasan, M.L.C., A. Siva Raj, M.L.C., and L. C. Guruswami, M.L.C., were among the gentlemen suggested for nomination ;

(c) whether they consulted the Commissioner for Labour or the Collector of the district of Chingleput before they nominated one Mr. Chengam to the membership of the District Board ;

(d) from whom they got the suggestion that Mr. Chengam would be a deserving candidate for the District Board membership ;

(e) whether a lady nominated to the Chingleput District Board possesses any property within the district of Chingleput or has any connexion with that district in any manner, whether she is a resident of the district and if not, whether the Government will be pleased to state on what considerations the nomination was made ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the three persons nominated to the District Board were so nominated on the suggestion and at the instance of Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, M.L.C. ?

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A.—(a) to (d) & (f) The Government are not prepared to furnish the information.

(e) The lady appointed owns property in the Chingleput district and is a resident of Madras City.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether residential qualification is not necessary for members who want to enter local boards by election ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Residential qualification, I believe, is necessary for election.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ If so, may I know why the same qualification was not insisted upon in the case of nomination ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The Chingleput District Board has its headquarters at Saidapet and the lady nominated is living in Madras. It was considered that that was sufficient qualification for being nominated.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether such persons who have been nominated can come by election if they reside in Madras ? ”

Views of the Kurnool District Board on the construction of a road to Sreesailam.

* 671 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Kurnool District Board expressed any views regarding the construction of a road to Sreesailam ; and

(b) if so, what they are ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 306.

Municipal Councils

Complaints from the Vice-Chairman against the Chairman, Erode Municipality.

* 672 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chairman of the Erode Municipality has complained to the Government about the various illegal acts done by the Chairman of the said municipality, and if so, whether the Government will lay a copy of the complaints made from time to time on the table of the House ; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any action on the complaints made by the Vice-Chairman, and if so, what action has been taken so far ?

A.—(a) Certain complaints were received from the Vice-Chairman of the Erode Municipal Council chiefly to the effect that the Chairman was preventing the Vice-Chairman from exercising authority in the Chairman's absence. The Government are not prepared to place them on the table.

(b) No action was taken as none was considered necessary.

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Civil Justice

Increments to acting and temporary officers in the Judicial department.

* 673 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Deputy Collectors employed in acting and temporary vacancies are allowed to claim increments in scales of pay ;

(b) whether judicial officers of the same grade like the District Munsifs are debarred from such claim ; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, why such a disinclination is made ?

4.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) In fixing the minimum pay of District Munsifs account has been taken of the fact that they may have to wait for over three years prior to confirmation.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know if the hon. the Law Member is aware that the scale of pay upon which District Munsifs are started is the same as that for Deputy Collectors, viz., Rs. 300 ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Yes, Sir.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ If that is so, why does the Government think it necessary to say in the answer to (c) that in fixing the minimum pay of District Munsifs the fact that they have to wait for over three years before confirmation is taken into account ? I can understand this being advanced as a reason if the scale of pay was higher, but the scale being what it is, how does it happen that this is given as the reason ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The hon. Member drew attention to the fact that district munsifs are employed in temporary and acting vacancies before they are confirmed and implied that that fact was being overlooked in fixing their position on confirmation on the scale of pay. The answer is that that fact was not being overlooked.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ My question was about the drawing of increments ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Yes, Sir, quite so.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Are they on the same grade, the Deputy Collectors and the District Munsifs ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The scale of pay is the same as far as the highest pay of District Munsifs ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid hon. Members are not observing the etiquette of addressing the Chair and questions and answers are becoming more and more personal conversations.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member if the grade is merely according to the scale of pay or has reference to status ? ”

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The pay as far as the top of the scale in the case of District Munsifs is the same as the scale of pay of Deputy Collectors. But the two services are quite distinct and there is no reason why there should be the same conditions throughout in both the services. The recruitment of District Munsifs is made direct while Deputy Collectors are recruited by promotion from the subordinate ranks. The District Munsifs are generally younger at the time of confirmation than persons who are confirmed as Deputy Collector."

Appointment of Mr. Appa Rao as a special officer to enquire into the working of the Translation and Printing Department—High Court

674 Q—*

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Regarding this question, a revised answer has been received very late and it will be placed before the Council to-morrow or day after when hon. Members will have the option of putting supplementary questions on it."

Income from and expenditure on the administration of justice in the districts of Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore.

* 675 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state for the districts of Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore respectively for the latest year for which information is available—

- (a) the total revenue from all sources, and expenditure ;
- (b) the number of civil and criminal cases filed and disposed of ; and
- (c) the income from and expenditure on the administration of justice?

A.—(a)—

	1926-27.								
	Total revenue.						Total expenditure.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
The Nilgiris ...	14,23,551	12	4	18,84,851	9	6			
Salem ...	66,90,587	7	9	37,61,488	4	9			
Coimbatore ...	95,75,019	2	7	62,12,028	11	5			

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the statistics of civil and criminal courts which are placed on the Editors' Table.

(c)—

	Income.			Expenditure.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
The Nilgiris ...	8,376	14	0	46,359	8	6
Salem ...	65,091	13	3	2,56,605	13	5
Coimbatore ...	94,661	0	2	4,16,491	3	0

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether it is proposed to increase the expenditure under administration of justice in the Nilgiris? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether administration of justice includes the Police department also? "

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The figures are taken from the charges relating to the administration of justice. The answer does not cover the Police department also."

Mr. C. V. VENKATRAMANA AYYANGAR:—"In view of the expenditure as compared with the income in the case of the Nilgiris, have the Government any proposal or any intention of amalgamating the Nilgiris with Coimbatore?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir. The district of Nilgiris is already within the jurisdiction of the District Judge of Coimbatore."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RAJNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why the expenditure is higher than the receipts only in the case of the Nilgiris and less in the case of the other districts; and also whether the expenditure in the Nilgiris is generally higher?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am afraid it is a very large question and I must ask for notice."

Retirement of Mr. Fazl-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.

* 676 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Fazl-ud-din, acting District Judge, was confirmed as District Judge on condition that he would immediately apply for leave preparatory to retirement;

(b) if so, whether such an order was due to the alleged physical defect of Mr. Fazl-ud-din that he was hard of hearing and to complaints having been made on that score by the members of the bar in different districts; and

(c) whether they are aware of the fact that there are other judicial officers holding identical places who are at least as hard of hearing as Mr. Fazl-ud-din?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have received no complaints on this head in respect of other District and Sessions Judges

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to (b), may I know which Bar Association has complained against Mr. Fazl-ud-din because of his physical defect?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"There have been complaints certainly from the Chingleput Bar."

Mr. K. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether this gentleman had served his full term before he was asked to retire?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"He will have completed his term for retirement when he has finished the leave he is on now."

Mr. K. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of other cases of such defects in the case of persons in the service of Government?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Government are not aware of any cases of complaint on that ground."

Mr. K. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of more serious defects among the servants of Government who have not on that ground been asked to retire?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir."

Appointment of acting High Court Judges.

* 677 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what considerations the recent appointments of acting High Court Judges were made;

(b) whether it is not a fact that M.R.Ry. Sundaram Chetti Garu was appointed acting High Court Judge from last year; and that on his reversion he was specially thanked by the bar for his valuable services; and

(c) for what reasons the claims of M.R.Ry. Sundaram Chetti Garu for a High Court Judgeship were overlooked on this occasion, and whether it is a fact that M.R.Ry. Sundaram Chetti Garu has taken long leave for 28 months preparatory to retirement and that he has done so in consequence of what he considers an injustice done to him?

A.--(a) Public interests.

(b) M.R.Ry. Sundaram Chetti Garu was appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court in 1926; the Government have no information on the second point in the clause.

(c) His 'claims' were not overlooked. He has been granted leave for 28 months but when applying for the leave he did not state that he intends to retire at the end of it. The Government are not aware that he applied for leave in consequence of what he considers an injustice done to him.

Alleged supersession of Diwan Bahadur Sundaram Chetti.

* 678 Q.—RAO BAHADUR C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why Diwan Bahadur Sundaram Chetti was not appointed to the post of acting High Court Judge when the vacancy arose on July 18 and why his claims for such a place in which he had acted before have been overlooked; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Diwan Bahadur Sundaram Chetti has taken long leave preparatory to retirement?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 677.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to (a), may I know in what year the recent appointment to the High Court referred to was made?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The hon. Member's question relates to recent appointments and the answer refers to those which were made this year."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Who was the Law Member at the time when Diwan Bahadur Sundaram Chetti was appointed as the Acting District Judge and also at the time when the recent appointments were made?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The appointment is made by Government as a whole."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know whether the hon. the Law Member feels any delicacy in the matter; if not, will he kindly let the House know who was the Law Member in charge of this portfolio when the recent appointments were made."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—"Was Mr. Sundaram Chettiar's leave application pending when the appointments were made or was it received after that?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Grant of pension for copyists.

* 679 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of taking copyists into the regular service with the benefit of pension, leave, etc., and have passed any orders about the matter?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 462.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Parliamentary practice is within the same session questions regarding answers cannot be put. I am inclined at present to interpret Standing Order 12 (7) thus—that questions once fully answered may not be asked again. Really the office should have checked it, but on account of the numerous questions coming in, the office was not able to do it and the Member now says that it was already answered. Therefore, I have now to say that I am not inclined to allow any supplementary questions."

11-15
a.m.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I make one submission, Sir? The reference given is 462. I have got a stencil copy here. That question was:

'(a) whether the Government have received memorials from the copyists in some Courts of the Presidency to the effect that the recent order increasing their pay to Rs. 20 a month has not done them any good, that their pay should therefore be increased and that their appointment should be made pensionable;

'(b) whether as a matter of fact all the Civil Courts copyists have been receiving more than Rs. 20 a month, except for one month during the holidays; and

'(c) whether the Government have passed any and, if so, what final orders in this matter?'

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"The answers were—

'(a) Advance copies of memorials have been received direct but none have been received yet through the District and Sessions Judges and the High Court.'

"I do not propose to read the answer to (b) as it is not relevant for my purpose.

'(c) In view of the answer to clause (a) this question does not arise.'

"Now, Sir, the question here is: whether the Government have considered the question of taking copyists into the regular service with the benefit of pension, leave, etc., and have passed any orders about the matter. There are two ways for the Government to pass orders. I speak subject to correction. It is not necessary that Government must be moved by some petition or memorial. It may be that they may pass orders *suo motu* on the question. The question is whether Government have, independent of memorials to which no reference is made here but is made in the other question, passed orders. If we refer to clause (a) of the previous question, the answer is that advance copies of questions have been received. But since then the final memorials may have been received. Unless you supply the lacuna, if I may respectfully say so, Government cannot be presumed to have passed orders on these memorials. On the first occasion the memorials were not received and therefore the question has not been fully answered. The memorials must have been received between the and the date of answer to this question. If so, the Government may be in a position to tell us whether they have considered the matter."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Supplemental questions may be framed."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Thank you, Sir. May I . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"By notice."

Irrigation

Report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee.

* 680 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee—

(a) whether the Chief Engineer for Irrigation or other officials concerned have reported to the Government the result of their investigation on the points referred to them by the Government, and, if so, what their opinion is;

(b) whether any geological survey has been made of the site in the Bombay Presidency suggested by the committee or other sites suitable for a reservoir and if so, what their result of the survey is; and

(c) what further steps, if any, are taken by the Government in order to give effect to the recommendations of the committee?

A.—(a) & (c) The creation of a separate Tank Restoration Scheme division for the Ceded districts is under consideration. The committee's recommendations in regard to kudimaramat and the revival of derelict tanks are under the consideration of the Board of

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Revenue; and the Chief Engineer has been asked to revise the instructions to Tank Restoration Scheme parties to include the investigation of ruined tanks. Increased provision is being made for the upkeep of minor irrigation works. The committee's recommendation in regard to the development of well irrigation by pumping with mechanical and electrical appliances, is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue. The transfer of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to the sole charge of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, has been recommended by the Chief Engineer and orders will be passed shortly. The Chief Engineer's report regarding the five projects referred to in paragraph 7 of the Government Order on the committee's report is awaited. The committee's recommendations regarding the Tungabhadra project are being investigated.

- (b) A preliminary investigation has been made by the Assistant Director of Geological Survey of India; and he has suggested a site. This is to be further examined as soon as seasonal conditions permit.

Landlord and Tenant.

Composition of the Malabar Tenancy Committee.

* 681 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action the Government have taken in the light of the adjournment motion carried on 27th August last regarding the appointment and the composition of the Malabar Tenancy Committee?

A.—The question of adding two more representatives of tenants to the Malabar Tenancy Committee has been under the consideration of Government.

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, why the Government have not taken immediate action?"

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It is desirable to get the Committee's report. The Committee was appointed not only to get information but also to draft a Bill. When that Bill has been received, Government will consider what action is necessary."

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Is it not for the benefit of the House that the Committee was appointed to gather information?"

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Committee have to report in the first instance to Government."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member whether the Malabar Tenancy Committee is now functioning?"

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If it is functioning, may I know why the question of adding two more representatives has been so long under consideration?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Certain representatives of the tenants were approached, but they refused to serve. Two others were then asked and one of them has accepted."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know if it is not a fact that the Committee is going to take evidence and if so, when the Government is going to make the appointments?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" One appointment has been made and no more will be made."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know who the representatives were that refused to the offer?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice."

Panchayat Courts

Alleged irregularities in the election to the Pudupadi Village Panchayat Court.

* 682 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that at a panchayat court election held at a public place, a chavadi of Pudupadi village, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, the presiding officer arranged the Brahmans in a central hall, non-Brahmans at a back verandah and Adi-Dravidas at a distance of 38 feet from the north-west corner of the chavadi and out of the west-end limit of a Brahman street;

(b) whether it is a fact that such an arrangement kept the Adi-Dravidas out of view of other communities, thereby depriving them of votes from non-Brahmans;

(c) whether it is a fact that Adi-Dravidas were kept in the sun, standing for more than an hour;

(d) whether it is a fact that while some of them went about to shelter and quench their thirst, the presiding officer suddenly called upon them to vote for their candidate;

(e) whether it is a fact that the presiding officer allowed six non-resident non-Brahmans to vote;

(f) whether a Government salaried officer—a branch postmaster—was one of the candidates;

(g) whether objections were raised then and there to these irregularities and whether the presiding officer paid no heed;

(h) why the Revenue Divisional Officer did not inquire into the objection petition submitted by the Adi-Dravida candidate, Rangaswami;

(i) (1) the name of the presiding officer,

(2) the name of the Revenue Divisional Officer,

(3) the names of elected members and the number of votes each had, and

(4) the number of votes the Adi-Dravida candidate had; and

(j) whether the Government propose to cancel the election and order a re-election?

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A.—(a) to (c) No. The election was held in the village chavadi and for want of sufficient accommodation some of the voters had to remain behind the chavadi and some in front of it. The Adi-Dravidas were not shut out of view nor were they kept standing in the sun.

(d) None of the Adi-Dravidas left the place until the elections were over.

(e) No.

(f) Yes. A branch postmaster was one of the candidates.

(g) No objections were raised at the time of election.

(h) The objection petition was not presented in time.

(i) (1) M.R.Ry. C. Rajagopalachariar, Sub-Magistrate, Wallajah.

(2) „ V. S. Asvatha Ayyar Avargal.

			Number of votes.
(3)	(i)	K. Doraiswami Ayyar	78
	(ii)	M. Govindachariar	76
	(iii)	P. Bashyam Ayyangar	75
	(iv)	P. S. Nageswara Ayyar	74
	(v)	P. A. Lakshmana Ayyar	74
	(vi)	P. A. Venkatarama Ayyar	72
(4)		Rangaswami	64

(j) No. Under rule 18 (b) of the rules framed under the Madras Village Courts Act, the order of the Revenue Divisional Officer is final.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“The answer says that the election was held in the village chavadi and for want of sufficient accommodation some of the voters had to remain behind the chavadi and some in front of it. May I know if it is not the duty of the presiding officer to arrange a place where there will be sufficient accommodation for all people to take part in the election?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“Certainly. I presume that the officer made the best arrangement possible.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“The answer says for want of accommodation some people were made to stand. Does the Government think that sufficient arrangement for accommodation was made?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“Evidently, I cannot give further information.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“Does the Government expect people standing behind the chavadi which I take it will be enclosed by four walls can take part really in the election?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“I have no information whether the chavadi was enclosed by four walls or not.”

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Police*Reports on the Koilkuntla shooting affair.*

* 683 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the reports of the District Magistrate of Kurnool and the Deputy Magistrate of Kurnool on the Koilkuntla shooting affair, the incident that occurred on the 5th July last in the matter of Jayaram and others of the Bijinivemula Mandiram,—

(a) what action the Government have taken or propose to take; and

(b) whether they have appointed or propose to appoint an outside tribunal to inquire into the incident and report to the Government?

A.—(a) The Government have not taken any action; they are awaiting the final disposal in the courts of the cases arising out of the incident.

(b) The Government have not appointed an outside tribunal and have not considered any such proposal.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know with reference to the answer to clause (b), whether the Government have not appointed an outside tribunal merely because the matter has not arisen? The Government has said in answer to (a) that they are awaiting the final disposal in the courts of the cases arising out of the incident. In (b) they say: The Government have not appointed an outside tribunal and have not considered any such proposal. Is this answer given because I have asked the question or is it the decision of the Government not to appoint such a tribunal?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The Government refrained from deciding whether an enquiry should be made and if so by whom until the cases arising out of it had been closed in the courts. The Sessions Court has now passed its judgment in appeal and the question what further action should be taken is now under the consideration of the Government.”

Koilkuntla shooting incident.

* 684 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to the Koilkuntla shooting incident—

(a) whether complaints have been received that the Police have gone beyond what is demanded by the necessities of the case; and

(b) whether he will appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the matter and report to the Government?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government are aware of no present necessity for this course.

Statement regarding the Koilkuntla shooting incident.

* 685 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to make a statement regarding the shooting at Koilkuntla with special reference to the following:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the shooting was done by only one police constable; if so, how he got at the ammunition;

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(b) whether the District Magistrate made a personal inquiry into the matter before he drew up the report or whether he relied upon the report of the Joint Magistrate mainly;

(c) whether there are any factions in Koilkuntla, and if so, who are the leaders of the factions, and which leader was helpful to the Police;

(d) whether the mob marched by the side of the houses of the Sub-Inspector of Police and the Sub-Magistrate, and whether any harm was done to their houses or to their inmates;

(e) whether the District Magistrate arrived at the scene before the Joint Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police came; and whether the inquiry was not taken up by himself; if not, why not; and

(f) what the final result of the inquiry is?

A.—(a) Not so far as Government are aware.

(b) The District Magistrate made a personal enquiry at Koilkuntla.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(e) The District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police arrived together and before the Joint Magistrate.

The Joint Magistrate is the Magistrate in immediate charge of the subdivision; hence he conducted the enquiry.

(f) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 651, Public, dated 21st July 1927. Government await the final issue in the courts of the cases arising out of the occurrence.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Magistrate who according to the answer was in immediate charge of the subdivision and who conducted the enquiry to make the report, did not also hear the cases arising out of the incident immediately after this? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I am under that impression; I have not got a copy of the judgment on hand.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ With regard to the answer to clause (a), may I know from the hon. the Law Member whether shooting was done by some constables or by any other higher officer concerned? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of that question.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ As regards the answer to clause (d) that the Government have no information, in view of the implications contained in clauses (c) and (d) has the Government taken any steps to get the information? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ No special steps have been taken.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has not got the permission of the chair. Unless he addresses the chair, he may not catch the intellectual eye of the chair.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Sir, may I know from the hon. the Law Member with reference to the answer to (d) whether the report of the Divisional Magistrate does not state that the lives of the sub-inspector of

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police and the sub-magistrate were in danger and whether the Divisional Officer's report does not also make it appear that the mob marched all along the houses of these people?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It is sometime since I read the report. I should like to have notice if the hon. Member wants to cross-examine me on it."

Training for Police Superintendents in the Scotland Yard.

* 686 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Government Order was issued some time back permitting some of the Police Superintendents on leave in England to undergo training in the Scotland Yard;

(b) if so, whether advantage has been taken of such permission by the Police Superintendents on leave in England and whether any underwent such training;

(c) if so, what is the number so trained, and the total cost, if any, incurred by the Government till now;

(d) whether officers receiving training are entitled to any allowance also;

(e) whether the knowledge gained has been utilized in this Presidency to any material advantage; if so, in what instances; and

(f) whether the Government have come to any conclusion regarding the necessity or otherwise of such training for Indian conditions?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Three were trained in 1925, two at the cost of Government. Three were recommended for training in 1926 and six in 1927, two at the cost of Government each year. The Government have till now incurred an expenditure of £63 towards fees for the officers nominated by them in addition to meeting their travelling and halting allowances. Details in regard to the latter are not known.

(d) The officers trained at the expense of the Government are entitled to travelling and halting allowances under the India Office rules while undergoing the training; they are not entitled to any other allowances on account of this training.

(e) & (f) The object of these courses is to give officers an opportunity of learning the latest methods employed in Police administration and Criminal Investigation. The Government are satisfied that the courses will be of value in keeping the Police of Madras in touch with these developments.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know the total cost which the Government is incurring for training two people every year in England?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Figures are given in the answer."

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MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"In the answer it is said that the Government have till now incurred an expenditure of £ 63 in addition to meeting their travelling and halting charges. What is the total expenditure I am asking?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I have not got the information; I must ask for notice."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—"Is it not a fact that these Superintendents were alleged to undergo training on the verge of retirement?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not think so, Sir."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards the travelling and halting allowance, Sir, may I know if it is a travelling from India to England and back or from their places of residence in Europe?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"In England."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I take it then that no travelling allowance is paid from India to England?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I have an idea if possible as to the age of the two Superintendents that have undergone training already?" 11-30
p.m.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"In 1925 Messrs. Stevenson, Williams and Johnson were trained; in 1926 Messrs. Loveluck Percival and Windle were nominated to undergo the training."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I was only asking whether it is possible to give an idea of the ages of the Police Superintendents who underwent training in England."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot exactly say, Sir."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Although they may not be on the verge of retirement, the Government can say their approximate ages."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the three officers trained in 1925 have returned to India and whether they have been doing anything by way of making improvements in the Police of Madras because they have been in touch with the developments in England?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I think they ought to."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Has anything tangible been done by them to keep up the expectation of Government contained in the last sentence of the answer to clauses (e) and (f)? Have they been asked to give some idea of their experiences there, so far as the Police department is concerned, in writing or in a report, or have they done any teaching work?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" They have the benefit of what they learnt in England in their ordinary administration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does it mean that it is confined to their own jurisdiction ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Yes."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether any one of them is an Indian ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know why Indians were excluded ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Indians have not been deliberately excluded."

Appeals disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

* 687 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appeals disposed of within the last quinquennium by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police over the decisions of District Superintendents of Police ; how many were confirmed and how many were reversed or reduced ;

(b) the number of cases in which punishments have been enhanced ;

(c) whether there is any provision of law under which the punishments awarded by the Deputy Superintendents of Police can be enhanced by the Deputy Inspectors-General ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to appoint an Indian District Superintendent of Police as Assistant Inspector-General of Police ; and

(e) if the number of appeals reversed by the Deputy Inspectors-General is very small, whether the Government are considering any proposal to entrust the disposal of these appeals to the Assistant Inspector-General ?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement is laid on the table."

(c) The Government are not aware of any rule or provision of law which forbids such enhancement.

(d) No.

(e) The Government could not accept such a proposal as the Assistant Inspector-General is himself a District Superintendent of Police.

Alleged deceit of the public by Mr. Mangallam David.

* 688 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the investigation of the Police department in the Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, to know if Mr. Mangallam David of Bapatla deceived the public by taking money promising to get them Government land ;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter is at present ;

(c) who is the police officer deputed for its investigation ;

(d) whether he conducted any local enquiries ;

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(e) whether he consulted the Public Prosecutor at Guntur; if so, what his view is about the case; and

(f) how long this case has been pending with the Police department?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The case has been struck off as a civil dispute under the orders of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Ongole.

(c) The Inspector of Police, Bapatla Circle.

(d) Yes. He examined 58 witnesses in Guntur and Nellore districts.

(e) He did not consult the Public Prosecutor.

(f) For nine months, i.e., from 24th June 1926 to 23rd March 1927.

Jails

Abolition of the differences between Mappilla and non-Mappilla prisoners.

* 689 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer given to my supplementary question to question No. 328 answered on the 16th March 1927, that he will consider the question of abolishing the difference between the Mappilla and non-Mappilla prisoners and also their families, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps he has taken to abolish all such differences?

A.—If non-Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans want to come to Madras and take their wives and children back to the Andamans with them and if they make a request to the Andaman authorities to that effect, it will be considered by that administration.

MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—“Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether he means to suggest that the Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans were voluntarily asking the higher authorities to get their families there?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“As I have said on more than one occasion in this House, the Andaman colonization scheme is a voluntary one. The Mapillas do express a desire that they would like to get their families there, and then only arrangements are made.”

Legislation for preventive detention of incorrigible habitual offenders.

* 690 Q.—Kao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to reconsider the question of initiating legislation for the preventive detention of incorrigible habitual offenders suggested in paragraph 24 of the report on the Administration of Jails for the year 1926; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Jails, No. G-1032, dated 30th December 1926, to Government advocating his views on the subject?

A.—(a) The question is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The Government are unable to do so as the subject-matter is one which may call for All-India legislation.

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Conduct of executions in jails.

* 691 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state by whom executions in jails are conducted, whether by professional hangmen or by convicts under the supervision of jailors?

A.—Information has been called for.

Hiring out of prisoners to private individuals, etc.

* 692 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether Government propose to discontinue the practice of hiring out prisoners to private individuals, municipalities and other departments except Public Works Department?

A.—No.

Increase in pulmonary tuberculosis in jails.

* 693 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the cause of increase in pulmonary tuberculosis in jails; and
- (b) whether Government propose to take urgent measures to establish a tuberculosis jail?

A.—(a) There is no such increase.

- (b) The Government have already sanctioned the construction of a separate tuberculosis jail at Bellary.

Religious and moral instruction in jails.

* 694 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether Government propose to engage religious and moral instructors on fixed salary or remuneration to attend jails weekly?

A.—No.

Collectorates*Institution of a 'Black list' by the Collector of Kurnool.*

* 695 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the District Collector of Kurnool has instituted a 'Black list';
- (b) what the nature of offence is that brings an employee on to this list; and
- (c) whether black-marks and warnings are being freely awarded to clerks for such trivial offences as omitting dotting of i's or dashing of t's?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to Board's Standing Order No. 132. The Collector is presumably maintaining, under this standing order, a conduct register in which entries of black-marks and good services are made.

- (c) The Government have no reason to suppose that the fact is as suggested.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, may I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, with reference to the answer to clause (c) of the question which says that the Government have no reason to suppose that the fact is as suggested, whether he is prepared, at least for his own satisfaction, to cause enquiry to be made into the fact as to whether black-marks and warnings are being freely awarded for trivial offences? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, then, Sir, what exactly is the relief that these clerks would be entitled to in case he declines to make an enquiry at least for his own satisfaction? That is the question I was putting. I did not want a public statement to be made. I was asking whether he would satisfy himself that the poor clerks are not put to suffering."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The remedy is in appeal to the higher authorities."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether any black list is kept by the Collector of Kurnool about the public men of the district? " (Laughter.)

Famine

Conduct of the systematic agricultural enquiry.

* 696 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any systematic agricultural enquiry as contemplated by the Famine Commission of the Government of India in 1881 and subsequently by Dr. Volker has been completed in this presidency and, if so, when, and in what tracts or districts;

(b) whether there are printed reports of such detailed enquiry available and whether they are for sale to the public; and

(c) if no enquiry has been made, when the Government propose to conduct such enquiry?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to sections 7 and 8 of the Famine Code and the Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency which is available for sale. The last edition of the Atlas was published in the year 1924.

Laud Revenue

Memorials to close the Padne bar in South Kanara.

* 697 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 118, dated 1st March 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a memorial in July 1914 from the people of Padne, Thurthi, etc., requesting the Government to save them from the devastations of the Padne bar;

(b) whether the then Collector, Mr. Vibert, reported in 1916 on the urgent necessity of closing the new bar and opening the old bar at Kavoy; and

(c) why the Government did not take any further steps then?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Collector made certain proposals for the closing of the Padne bar but not for the opening of a bar at Kavoy. The Kavoy bar was then open.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 147.

Damages caused by the Padne bar in South Kanara.

* 698 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 118, dated 1st March 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have since called for a report regarding the nature and extent of the damages done by the Padne bar in Kasaragod taluk and is likely to be caused in the near future ;

(b) whether they have received the report called for, and if so, what is the nature and extent of the damages caused ; and

(c) whether they will place on the table this report, the former report and all the connected papers ?

A.—(a) & (b) A report was called for and has been received. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 147.

(c) G O. No. 1315, dated 9th July 1927, containing the Board's and Collector's report is laid upon the table.

Closing of the Padne bar in South Kanara.

* 699 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the southward progress of the Padne bar in Kasaragod taluk has washed away thousands of acres of valuable lands, and hundreds of buildings, including dwelling houses, mosques and temples ;

(b) whether the Government have received any further representations or memorial, from a large number of people, urging the necessity of taking urgent measures in the matter ; and

(c) whether they will be pleased to take immediate steps to close the new bar and open the old one as reported by Mr. Vibert ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 147 and the reports laid on the table in answer to question No. 698.

Alleged irregularity in issuing pattas in South Kanara.

* 700 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in South Kanara rough pattas are issued through village potails, who distribute them quite recklessly, without any responsibility, sometimes even to the opponents of the pattadars, only taking care to get a signature of delivery from some person or other ; and

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(b) whether it is a fact that absent pattadars, and pattadars to whom rough pattas have not been issued, through the neglect of village potails, are said to be bound by the entries in such rough pattas?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any reason to suppose that there is any truth in these suggestions.

(b) Under the rules every endeavour should be made to secure prompt delivery of the rough pattas to the pattadars concerned; but non-resident and absentee pattadars must make their own arrangements for obtaining their rough pattas from the village officers.

For each village a suitable time and place is fixed at which objections and representations from the pattadars of that village are to be heard. A notice specifying the said time and place is, not less than ten days previously, displayed in the village cutcherry and is also published in the village by beat of tom-tom. If no objections or representation are made within the time fixed the pattas are issued finally subject to appeals to the Board of Revenue within the prescribed period. Even in its final form a patta is not conclusive proof of its contents.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The answer to clause (a) is, ' The Government are not aware of any reason to suppose that there is any truth in these suggestions.' May I know whether the Government have made any enquiry whether there is any truth in the suggestions, and, if not, why not? "

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, because they are not aware of any reason why they should. "

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The question is whether there is truth or not. How can Government presume that the allegation is a false one? I for one have heard stories to the effect "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry the hon. Member is arguing the matter. "

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I heard facts to the contrary. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not the occasion for the hon. Member to make a statement. He is requested to put his supplementary question. "

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" My statement is that what I have heard is contrary to what the hon. Member says in his answer. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The supplementary question must be in the form of a question and not in the form of a statement made by the hon. Member. "

MR. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether, if particular instances are given, he would be prepared to enquire into them? "

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir. "

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether in case of absentee landlords Government would be prepared to send them the pattas by registered post at the cost of the landlords, so that they might be aware that there is some sort of patta issued. The absentee landlords cannot know "

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Again the hon. Member is arguing.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The hon. Member's suggestion will receive attention.”

Minor Irrigation

Prohibition of the erection of cross-bunds across the Innambur channel.

* 701 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Innambur channel known as Raghavan Vaikal is the only recognized irrigation source for Thimmagudi, Madhavapuram and Innambur villages in Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district ;

(b) whether the mirasidars have enjoyed immemorially the right of erecting cross-bunds across the above channel whenever necessary so as to enable the channel water to rise to the level of the fields and to irrigate them ;

(c) whether the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, passed proceedings on 18th January 1927, prohibiting the erecting by mirasidars of cross-bunds and whether he communicated the order R. Dis. No. 3429 of 1926-A/5 to the mirasidars of Thimmagudi and Madhavapuram villages ;

(d) whether such a prohibition of an immemorial right will practically make the cultivation of several fields impossible, especially in times of low freshes ; and

(e) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter and have the proceedings of the Revenue Divisional Officer, referred to above, cancelled ?

A.—(a) According to the settlement register the Raghavan Vaikal is the only recognized source of irrigation in the Thimmagudi and Madhavapuram villages. The sources of irrigation of the Innambur village according to the settlement register are (1) Esagaram Vaikal, (2) Thimmagudi Vaikal and (3) Gangadarapuram Vaikal.

(b), (c), & (d) The Government do not know if the facts are as suggested in these questions.

(e) No, as it is open to any ryot who considers that he is aggrieved by any order of the Revenue Divisional Officer to appeal to higher authorities.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Taking the answer to clauses (b), (c) and (d), that ‘ the Government do not know if the facts are as suggested in these questions ’, may I ask the hon. Member for Revenue whether the facts are not as stated in the question ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The answer is in the negative.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ The question was sent on the 9th of August, and I think they had sufficient time to make enquiries. May I still request the hon. the Revenue Member to ascertain whether the facts are as stated in the question ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The answer is contained in clause (e).”

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Public Service

Mutual transfer of clerks from one district to another.

* 702 Q.—MR. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether, when clerks come on mutual transfer from one district to another district, the district officers can impose a condition to the effect that the clerk coming on mutual transfer, should take the rank in the gradation list of the clerk, with whom he had an exchange or his own, whichever is less ; and

(b) whether any orders will be issued that no such condition should be imposed in mutual transfers ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not consider it desirable to fetter the discretion of the appointing authorities in the matter.

Staff Selection Board

Selection of candidates for appointment by the Staff Selection Board.

* 703 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(a) the list of candidates selected by the Staff Selection Board during the year 1925–26 for the various appointments selection for which was referred to the Board ; and

(b) the number of applications that were registered for clerical staff in the Government offices in the City of Madras in 1925–26 from different communities, how many of them were eligible applicants and how many were finally selected ?

A.—(a) The lists of candidates declared eligible for appointment as clerks and typists were published at pages 364–366 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd September 1925, and at pages 123–124 of Part I-B of the *Gazette*, dated 30th March 1926.

As regards other appointments, the Board selects as a general rule a larger number of candidates than that actually required so as to afford, if practicable, the appointing authority a choice from different communities and to provide for possible medical rejections. The lists of selected candidates in these cases are not published.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the statement appended to the annual report of the Staff Selection Board for 1925–26 already placed on the table of the House.

Superior Services

Appointment of practitioners at the Bar to temporary Judgeships.

* 704 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government

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have finally approved of the policy of appointing practitioners at the Bar to temporary Judgeships either on the High Court or in the subordinate courts?

A.—The Government has had no such policy under its consideration.

Survey and Settlement

Re-survey of lands in South Kanara.

* 705 Q.—**MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether in the re-survey of lands in South Kanara the Government have issued rough pattas inviting objections, if any, only to one of the joint pattadars in the case of joint pattas, thus denying any occasion to the other joint pattadars to state their objections even though the joint pattadars might have conflicting interests in the properties?

A.—The present practice is to issue rough pattas only to one of the joint pattadars. The Government have now issued orders that a copy of the rough patta should be given to each of the registered joint pattadars.

Village Establishments

Jamabandi allowances to karnams.

* 706 Q.—**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether karnams in any of the ryotwari districts were receiving allowances of Rs. 5 for jamabandi as well as for the preparation of 14 A, B, C accounts;

(b) whether such allowances have now been stopped; and

(c) if they have been stopped, the reason why they have been stopped?

A.—(a) Karnams of ryotwari tracts were receiving a lump sum of Rs. 5 for attendance at jamabandi and of another sum of Rs. 5 for attendance at the taluk office to close their accounts.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 160.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether karnams are still required to prepare 14 A, B, C accounts at the Jamabandi, remaining in the headquarters ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not quite follow the question, Sir. They have to prepare the returns.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ If they are preparing those accounts in the sense in which I have put the question, may I know what allowances are paid to them while they remain at headquarters for the purpose ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I gather the question is whether karnams receive some batta for this work. I will enquire, Sir. I cannot answer offhand.”

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MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Sir with your permission, I shall put a few questions on question Nos. 660 to 664. I was not in my place when these questions were called."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to read Rule 2 printed on the first page of the Questions and Answers. He will soon have his chance. But I may tell hon. Members that are absent that courtesy to the House requires that they should be in their seats when their questions are called."

Village karnams, etc., in some taluks of Anantapur district.

* 707 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the population, the beriz, the total cultivated acreage, the number of pattas, the number of hamlets, the number of village munsifs in charge of the village and its hamlets is of (1) Kasunur of the Pulivendla taluk of the Cuddapah district, (2) Balapanur and Vempalli of the same taluk, (3) Palagiri of the Kamalapuram taluk and (4) Sanagalagudur of the Tadpatri taluk of the Anantapur district;

(b) whether these villages have assistant karnams attached to them ; and

(c) whether any of the karnams of these villages have been suspended for ' arrears ' ; if so, who they are and what their total service is ?

A —(a) & (b) The Government have not immediately available all the particulars asked for. The information has been called for and a statement will be compiled and laid on the table when it is received.

(c) The question is not understood.

Public Health

Water-supply to Mangalore City.

* 660 Q —MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to refer to Dr. Rama Rao's question No. 35 of 13th December 1923 and my question No. 1276 of 8th February 1926 and to state—

(a) what steps have been taken for providing Mangalore with water-supply ;

(b) what projects therefor have been investigated and at what charges paid to Government by the municipality ; and

(c) (1) what is the most recent project,

(2) how long it has been under investigation,

(3) whether there has been delay in completing the investigation,

(4) if so, why,

(5) what further amount has been demanded by Government for completing the investigation,

(6) whether further investigation is found by Government necessary after the hon. the Minister's recent visit to the place and enquiry into the condition of the site,

(7) what the estimated cost of the scheme is,

(8) what portion of it will be borne by Government, and

(9) when provision can be made for it ?

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4.—(a) Since 1907 various sources have been examined with a view to providing a protected water-supply for Mangalore.

(b) The following schemes have been investigated :—

Name of scheme.	Amount paid by the Council.	Expenditure incurred.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	
1. Kadari Hill project	400	400	
2. Maroli valley tank scheme	1,100	1,100	
3. Maroli valley infiltration gallery scheme.	1,050	1,050	
4. Hassamer valley scheme	5,370	3,482	This scheme is now under investigation. Work temporarily suspended owing to the south-west monsoon.

(c) (1) Hassamer Valley Scheme.

(2) Since 1917.

(3) Yes.

(4) The difficulties connected with the investigation have been the main cause of the delay.

(5) The total cost of carrying out the investigation was estimated to be Rs. 5,570. In 1917 the Council was asked to provide a sum of Rs. 1,250 towards the cost, and in 1922 a sum of Rs. 1,200. In 1925 it was informed that a further sum of Rs. 3,120 was required for the purpose. The Council has not been asked to provide any additional amount.

(6) The hon. the Minister proposes to discuss the question with the Sanitary Engineer immediately.

(7) Rs. 9.82 lakhs.

(8) The question of financing the scheme will be considered after the report on the investigation has been received from the Sanitary Engineer. The Government ordinarily meet half the cost of water-supply schemes.

(9) The question of providing funds will be considered when the scheme is ready for execution.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c) (6), may I enquire whether the hon. the Minister for Public Health has since discussed the question with the Sanitary Engineer? The answer on the paper was drafted on the 26th August 1927."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I did have a preliminary discussion with the Sanitary Engineer. I found I could not come to a final decision, and I have asked him to furnish me further information, and I hope to meet him very shortly about the question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Meanwhile, Sir, may I enquire whether the hon. the Minister will stop further investigation for which a provision has been made for Rs. 3,120? It is a complex question which the hon. the Minister will have to decide."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"As a matter of fact, there is no work progressing at present. On account of the monsoon, as stated in the answer, the work has been stopped."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The monsoon is over just now . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to put his supplementary question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"As the monsoon is over, will he immediately make further investigation on the lines proposed by the authorities?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I shall have an occasion of deciding it very soon, Sir."

Industries

Work done by the Industrial Engineer.

* 661 Q.—Mr. BASHEAR AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to place on the table a copy of the application submitted by the Industrial Engineer in applying for a post in the Industries Department in 1920;

(b) to place on the table copies of his certificates indicating the names of the firms and the period of time during which the Industrial Engineer was actively engaged in the running of steam (not locomotive) Diesel and Gas engines and in the working of hand and power drills before he entered the department;

(c) to furnish a list of the number of industrial concerns promoted by him since he entered the department;

(d) to furnish a list of scientific equipments especially made by him in the workshop in connexion with his special work; and

(e) to furnish a list of original research work for industrial application undertaken and successfully completed by him in the last five years?

A.—(a) & (b) An officer's application and copies of certificates accompanying it are not intended for publication. The qualifications of the officer have already been described in the answer to question No. 820 given on 31st March 1927. The present Industrial Engineer has had about five years' practical training in mechanical engineering in a railway workshop in England. The Industrial Engineer had no drilling experience before he entered the department but he has since specialized in it.

(c) & (d) It is not the function of the Industrial Engineer to promote industrial concerns and to manufacture scientific equipment.

(e) Along with his other work connected with pumping and boring operations, maintenance of power installations and industrial machinery already at work and the erection of new installations, the Industrial Engineer has recently made some attempts

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to carry out experimental mechanical research work of which the following instances may be cited :—

- (1) Experiments on power-driven wooden chekkus.
- (2) Experiments for devising an improved method of drying warps on wooden hand-sizing machine.
- (3) Improved mechanism for working a drop-box slay.
(These three have been successfully completed.)
- (4) Experiments with groundnut decorticators.
- (5) Experiments on the critical velocity of water bearing sand.
- (6) Experiments to obviate the need for costly counter-shafts to reduce suction lift of pumps employed in deep wells.
- (7) Experiments on magnesite calcining furnaces.

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d), may I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether it is the function of the Director of Industries to promote industrial concerns in this Presidency ? ”

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I have answered it, Sir.”

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ The answer to clauses (c) and (d) says, ‘ It is not the function of the Industrial Engineer to promote industrial concerns.’ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether it is the function of the Director of Industries ? ”

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The answer refers to the Industrial Engineer, and if he wants information about any other thing, I should like to have notice.”

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I ask whether it is the function of the Director of Industries ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member requires notice.”

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know, if the function of the Industrial Engineer is not to promote industrial concerns, why he should be retained on such a high pay instead of having a superintendent for boring and pumping on a couple of hundred rupees ? ”

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ For the work he is doing.”

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ Does he propose to abolish the post of Industrial Engineer and substitute one superintendent for pumping and boring ? ”

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ No, Sir.”

Qualifications of the Industrial Engineer.

* 662 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Engineer in the Department of Industries was a student of Civil Engineering in the University of Durham and that he obtained his B Sc. Degree in Civil Engineering alone ;

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(b) whether he has undergone any University course of training in Mechanical Engineering in England or elsewhere ;

(c) the subject of his thesis for the M.Sc. degree and whether this degree was awarded after any written or oral examination ; and

(d) whether his membership of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers requires an University training in Mechanical Engineering ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The degree was awarded on the results of a written examination.

(d) The Government have no information.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know, if the Industrial Engineer is merely a Civil Engineer, why he is placed in charge of such a highly mechanical branch as industrial engineering ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Because he is fit for the appointment.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know whether a Civil Engineer is fit for industrial engineering purposes ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It is asking for opinion.”

Practical training undergone by the Industrial Engineer.

* 663 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Industrial Engineer has undergone any practical training in England or elsewhere in the following subjects and if so, the names of firms and the periods during which he has undergone such training—

(1) Steam Engine excluding Locomotives ;

(2) Internal combustion Engines ;

(3) Power drills ;

(b) the names of Engineering Firms and Workshops in England in which the Industrial Engineer made a special study, if any, of the various industrial concerns and projects ; and

(c) whether the Industrial Engineer has equipped his workshop with any mechanisms other than those usually found in the Public Works Department Workshop, or in any other private foundries and engineering firms ?

A.—(a) (1) & (2) The Industrial Engineer has had nearly five years' practical training in the North-eastern Railway Workshops in the manufacture and maintenance of steam and internal combustion engines.

(3) He had no training in power drills before the appointment to the department.

(b) No special study of local industrial concerns and projects was made abroad.

(c) The Government have no information.

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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" It is said, Sir, in answer to clause (a) (3) that the Industrial Engineer ' had no training in power drills before the appointment to the department.' May I ask, Sir, why he was recruited to the post when he was not experienced in power-drilling ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Presumably because he was considered to be qualified for the post."

Research work made by the Industrial Engineer.

* 664 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what are the Industrial and Engineering projects investigated by the Industrial Engineer during the last five years and how many of them have been worked out;

(b) what are the items of research work successfully conducted by him in his workshop and which, if any, of them, could be considered to have any scientific value or to be incapable of being undertaken by private engineering firms; and

(c) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to place on the table a report of the research work carried on by the Industrial Engineer?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no further information to add to what is contained in the answer to question No. 661. The annual administration reports of the department also detail all work of any importance done by in the Engineering Branch of the Industries department.

(c) A report is appended.^a

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether any projects were investigated by the Industrial Engineer and some improvements made in that direction ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have nothing to add to the answer given, Sir."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Introduction of the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, in this province.

* 666 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur : With reference to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 206, dated 3rd March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any further action in the matter of extending the provisions of Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, to this province, and if not, why not?

A.—At the suggestion of certain Muslim Members of this Council who were consulted on the question, the Government have since called for more detailed information regarding the wakf properties in this Presidency in order to enable them to judge the need or otherwise for the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923. The Government of India have also been requested to inform this Government of the results of the working of the Act in other provinces.

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Local Boards

Construction of a road connecting South Kanara with Malabar.

* 669 Q.—**MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur** : With reference to the answer to my supplementary question to question No. 127, dated 1st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the South Kanara District Board has applied for grant for constructing a road connecting Malabar with South Kanara, and if so, what amount has been granted ?

A.—The South Kanara District Board has not applied for any grant for the purpose. The Government have, however, called for proposals with plans for the construction of such a road.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I want to know what the policy of the Government with regard to the road is—whether they treat it as a second class road or a trunk road ? ”

The hon. **Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN** :—“ The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ Now I suppose all the questions are exhausted ? ”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ Question No. 672, Sir.”

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ Question No. 672 was called when the hon. Member was present in the House.”

III

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* ERECTION OF THE PUMPING INSTALLATION ON THE PALAR.

* **Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** :—“ Sir, I wish to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the inordinate haste with which the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are pushing on with the work of erecting a powerful pumping installation on the bed of the Palar river, near Jalarpet junction, to the detriment of the interests of the ryots of the neighbourhood, and the callous indifference of the District Collector to the petitions of the affected ryots.”

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ The hon. Member, by his motion, wants to discuss two subject matters: (1) The inordinate haste with which the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are pushing on with the work of a pumping installation; and (2) the callous indifference of the District Collector to the petitions of the ryots affected.

“ Under rule 12 (2), not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence. Since the present motion refers to two matters, may I know how the hon. Member can say that it is in order ? ”

* **Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** :—“ I would submit, Sir, that the motion really refers to only one matter, viz., the callous indifference of the District authorities. Sir, were it not for this, the Railway authorities would not have been able to push on with their scheme. If this matter had

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been settled in favour of the ryots, the Railway authorities could not have done anything in the matter. Therefore, there is really only one matter involved in this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I hold, under 12 (2), that the motion deals with two matters and that therefore, it is out of order.

IV

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the return* of officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent, temporary and officiating or probationary appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 prescribed in G O. No. 348, Public, dated the 13th April 1926.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of a G.O. No. 1350, Development, dated 29th August 1927, recording the audit report of the Government Institute, Madura, for the quarter ending 31st December 1926.

V

LUNCH INTERVAL ON FRIDAYS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know if the hon. the Leader of the House has any remarks to make on the suggestion made yesterday that, on Fridays, the Council may be adjourned at 12-30 p.m. instead of at 1-30 p.m. and continue to sit till 6 p.m. instead of till 5 p.m.?"

* The hon. Mr. N. F. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am obliged to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. On behalf of the Government, I would like to say that the Government would prefer not to sit after 5 o'clock, as they have their normal work to attend to, but they are agreeable to the adjournment of the House on Fridays at 12-30 p.m."

VI

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT OF THE DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, with reference to the motion under discussion yesterday, a point of order was raised by the hon. the Advocate-General. I should like to make a statement. . ."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" We are not able to hear a word of what is said in the front benches."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, I should like to state that, in consultation with the Government, we have agreed that the consideration of these supplementary demands be postponed to 31st October and, in the meantime, the Finance Committee be requested to consider the policy of the Government in appropriating the sums remitted by the Government of India and report by 31st October to the Council as to their utilization in future. In view of this joint consultation, I request that the point of order need not be pressed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understand that the Government and the Leader of the Opposition have agreed to a certain course regarding the

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supplementary grants and that my ruling on the point of order is unnecessary at this stage. Does the hon. Member propose to withdraw his own motion on the understanding between himself and the Government, and substitute this motion?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion I moved yesterday, viz., the motion for adjourning consideration of the supplementary grants."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" In view of the fact that the Government have not moved any of the demands, with due respect to any ruling you may give, instead of our party leader withdrawing. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member opposing the withdrawal?"

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I am only suggesting to you, with your permission, for your ruling, whether it is in order that the motion should be withdrawn. I believe that it is for the Government Members to withdraw their demands and say that they will bring forward their demands later on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion of the Leader of Opposition is that his motion may be withdrawn by leave of the House. I wish to know whether it is the pleasure of the House to allow him to withdraw his motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, I now move—

‘ that the consideration of the demands for supplementary grants be postponed to 31st October and that, in the meantime, the Finance Committee be requested to consider the policy of the Government in appropriating sums remitted by the Government of India and to report by the 31st October to the Council as to their utilization in future.’"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I wish to have a doubt cleared. My mind is far from being clear on the position of my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition. He made a motion yesterday for the postponement of the consideration of these supplementary demands. With the leave of the House, without a ruling from you—because it was stated that no ruling was necessary in the light of what my hon. Friend was going to say—the motion was withdrawn. And now my hon. Friend brings in what, to my mind, is practically an identical motion, viz., one for the postponement or adjournment of the consideration of these demands. The only difference between the motion that was withdrawn and the motion that is now proposed is that in the present one a particular date, 31st October, is fixed while in yesterday's motion, the adjournment was proposed without fixing any date. I wish to know whether this motion is permissible and whether on this motion also your ruling is not necessary. Because, as I submitted, the motion that was withdrawn is practically identical with the present motion except that in this motion a date has been fixed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is entitled to raise the point of order even on this motion. Does he propose to do so?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes. I say that this motion is not in order unless your ruling is given in its favour."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Since the question has already been well examined on both sides and the same point of order has been raised now, I think I am bound to give my ruling.

"The only provisions under which a motion for an adjournment or postponement of supplementary demands under Standing Order No. 34 can be regarded as incompetent are those contained in the last sentence of section 72 D (2) of the Government of India Act and rule 30 (2) of the Council Rules. I am at present unwilling to construe section 72 D (2) and rule 30 (2) as prohibitive of other forms of motions which can be made during the debates on supplementary demands and therefore I consider that the motion is in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, the motion is that the financial policy of the Government should be referred to the Finance Committee. My objection to this is that the Finance Committee has already considered the policy or no-policy. I say so, Sir, because I think that they have no policy whatever (*laughter*); and it is only with the consent of the Finance Committee which dealt with them in a haphazard manner without correlating them that these demands have been placed before the House. Although I have more than once urged that, as in the House of Commons, in laying down schemes, the Government should lay down the policy underlying their programme, that has not been done. The Government, especially the Transferred half, should take us into their confidence and consult us as to their various schemes. The Finance Committee has failed to get from the Government an enunciation of their policy regarding the various supplementary grants and I therefore consider that the committee has proved itself incompetent to consider this. I therefore propose as an amendment to this proposal that a new committee be selected by this House. The committee may consist of 15 Members altogether."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it an amendment?"

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I took it as an amendment."

12 noon. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has not handed over a copy of the amendment to me."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The motion of the hon. Leader of the Opposition comes to me as a surprise and it was not given notice of."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion that has been moved by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti runs thus: 'That the consideration of the supplementary demands be postponed to 31st instant and that in the meantime, the Finance Committee be requested to consider the policy of the Government in appropriating the sums remitted by the Government of India and to report to the Council by the 31st of October as to their utilization in future'. To this motion, an amendment has since been moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha, and seconded by Mr. Karant, and that amendment runs thus:

'Instead of the words "the Finance Committee" the words "a committee of 15 Members elected by this House" be substituted.'

"Now, the amendment is for the discussion of the House."

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* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Whatever exactly may be the object of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition which prompted him to agree with the Government in thinking that a satisfactory report on the policy of the Government will be submitted to this Council by the 31st of October by the Finance Committee, to amend that motion by saying that a committee consisting of 15 elected Members of this House shall be appointed in place of the Finance Committee for the same purpose is somewhat extraordinary. The reason for the Council adjourning on the 22nd and again meeting on the 31st is simply to enable the mufassal Members to go back to their places. If my hon. Friend's amendment is accepted and if some of the Members are asked to sit on the proposed committee and to report, then it will be inconveniencing a lot of Members. For, some people may not be able to sit on the committee at all during its sittings in these days. But as the committee is bound to submit its report by the 31st, it will have to do so without carefully and thoroughly going into the whole question, if my hon. Friend's amendment is accepted. I do not think we can have a better committee than the Finance Committee and my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, may rest satisfied with it inasmuch as it has got as many as four Members of the Swaraj Party who can very well represent the views of that party on the committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for giving its vote upon this amendment."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to withdraw my amendment." (*Loud laughter.*)

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is :

'That the consideration of the supplementary demands be postponed and that in the meantime the Finance Committee be requested to consider the policy of the Government in appropriating the sums remitted by the Government of India and to report by the 31st October to the Council their utilization in future.'"

The motion was put and adopted.

VII

DRAFT RULE UNDER SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not propose to move the motion a which stands in my name on the agenda."

a II.—Motion to be made by the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN will move—

That the following draft rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, adding to rule 10 of Schedule II to the Act, be approved :—

Draft Rule.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government make the following rule adding to rule 10 of Schedule II to the Act :—

" The words 'and to the District Collector' shall be added to clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 10."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" By leave withdrawn."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Not moved at all ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The item is withdrawn."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—" From the agenda ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, from the agenda."

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1918--cont.*

Clause 2.

MR. C. B. COTTERELL :—" I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name—

' *Substitute* the following for the definition of " milk " :—

" *Milk* " means the normal clean secretion drawn from the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely, or, after the first portion of such secretion has been drawn off, to completion."

" I formally move the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar wants to move an amendment that in the definition of ' milk ' the words ' either completely or to completion ' and ' either completely or ' be omitted. I think he will have to move it as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Cotterell."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I catch your point, Sir. That is what I am exactly doing. I move my amendment as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Cotterell. My object in moving this amendment is this: I do not find any difference between the words ' completely ' and ' to completion '. To me it seems that both the words convey the same idea. I do not see where the need is for any repetition and unless any fresh light is thrown on the need for this repetition, by those who are responsible for the framing of this Bill, I think I must move my amendment as it is."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, will do well to propose the omission of the words ' either completely or ' in line 2 of Mr. Cotterell's amendment. That may be one amendment. He may have to move another amendment to omit the words ' to completion ' as a second amendment. Does the hon. Member propose to move the omission ?"

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Yes, Sir. I move ‘ that the words “ either completely or ” be omitted. ’ ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is this : That the words ‘ either completely or ’ be omitted in line 2 of Mr. Cotterell’s amendment. The amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is for the discussion of the House. ”

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—“ I think the hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar’s amendment was framed originally before the word milk was defined in the Select Committee as meaning ‘ the normal clean secretion, ’ etc. Of course, I agree that the words ‘ either completely ’ or ‘ to completion ’ both mean the same thing, but, after consulting some of the experts on this matter, I thought it better to move the amendment in its present form with the words ‘ either completely, or, after the first portion of such secretion has been drawn off, to completion. ’ So that it will now be found that the meaning of the word ‘ milk ’ is made quite clear and distinct, viz., that it is something which is drawn by milking a cow completely or after the first portion has been drawn, to completion. Sir, have I your permission to deal with another point now ? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ If the hon. Member considers that it is necessary to explain the meaning of the word ‘ completion ’ in order to elucidate the meaning of the words ‘ either completely ’ he may do so. ”

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—“ I have done that. ”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, I know I have no right of reply. But, with your permission, I wish to say that I thought that only some of us on this side who do not know the secrets of the drafting of the Bill were ignorant of the meaning of those words. My hon. Friend, Mr. Cotterell, is in no better position than ourselves. He was telling you and the Council that he himself could not understand the difference between the words ‘ completely ’ and ‘ to completion ’. If I understood him correctly, I thought he wanted to suggest that there was no need for the definition of the word ‘ milk ’ at all. ”

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—“ No. ”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Since every body is in the dark and nobody is wiser than myself, I leave my amendment to the decision of the Council. ”

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“ Sir, I take it that the suggestion is that the words ‘ either completely or ’ and ‘ to completion ’ be wholly omitted or, in the alternative, that the words ‘ either completely or to completion ’ be taken away from the Select Committee’s definition. The definition of the Select Committee is this : ‘ Milk means the normal secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely or to completion after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder. ’ The idea is that the words ‘ to completion ’ should be taken along with the words ‘ after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder. ’ That can be achieved by a device of punctuation. In order to

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avoid such device, it is suggested by Mr. Cotterell's amendment that the words 'to completion' should be brought on after the words 'after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder.' The meaning of the clause as framed by the Select Committee is made clearer by the amendment of Mr. Cotterell. It seems to me that it is necessary to retain both 'either completely' and 'to completion.' The only question that can arise is where the words 'to completion' should be put in the clause. The first words 'either completely' mean that the milk is wholly drawn from the udder without any portion of the milk being left unmilked. The latter words 'to completion' whether used after the words 'the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder' or before those words, are intended to convey that you might allow the milk to be taken by the calf at the beginning but you are not to give up any portion of the milk at the end. Give up, if you please, the milk milked at the beginning; but after that, milk the cow to the end completely leaving no part of the milk unmilked. If it is so understood, I think both the words 'either completely' and 'to completion' would be necessary. The hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, has observed that he will move an amendment as to where the words 'to completion' should be inserted. I am not dealing with that question now. I am only answering to the hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar's suggestion that both these sets of words are unnecessary. I say they are necessary. The question where the words 'to completion' should be inserted may be considered afterwards, on the amendment to be moved by Mr. Cotterell."

* MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. Of course, there may be difference in the milk that is drawn at the beginning and at the end. So also there may be difference in the richness of the milk according to the constitution of the cattle, the nature of the feed, etc. Buffalo milk will be very rich in cream. But the idea of penalising the healthy milk of a cow simply because it is a little less in richness or because the milk is not completely drawn is not quite sound. With regard to the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, I must thank him for making clear the difference between the words 'or completely' and 'to completion'. But I should like to know what his idea is with regard to the milk drawn at the beginning. Is it to be sold as buttermilk? I do not know if the framers of the Act or of the amendment intend to do away with the milk that is drawn first. After taking all these things into consideration, I think it is not the richness of the cream that is required here but the purity of the milk. I hold that the milk drawn at the beginning is as pure as that drawn at the end. It may not be of the same richness. As I pointed out at the beginning of my speech, richness of the cream depends on so many things, constitution of the cattle, etc. It would be well if the words 'or completely' and 'to completion' are left out altogether. After all, it is not the intention of the Act to enforce the richness of the milk but the purity of the milk."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I wish to move an amendment to omit the definition of the word 'milk' altogether. Am I to move that now, or am I to discuss the point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know the number of the hon. Member's amendment in the list of amendments ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" It is not there, Sir. But I have stated the point in my minute of dissent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. Minute of dissent is not an amendment. Has the hon. Member given notice of any amendment to omit the definition of the word 'milk'? Apparently, he has not. I would advise the hon. Member to offer his remarks when the definition is put to the vote of the House."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, because it would be very difficult to work the Act with the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell. I know that the Madras milk suppliers take their cows to three or four houses and the houses may be situated in three or four streets; after one measure of milk is drawn and supplied to one house, they will take the cow to another house, draw and give another measure of milk. In such cases, it would be a great hardship if the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is not carried. We get milk both in the mornings and in the evenings. If the words are left in the amendment as they are, it will be very difficult to put the provision into practice. I know that, in some cases, the practice is to allow the calf to suck at frequent intervals and also to draw milk frequently. Only then the cow will yield a larger quantity. In practice, it will be very difficult to work out this definition. The sanitary staff—some of them may not be very clever—will not know whether milk has been drawn completely or not. So, I strongly support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. Neither the hon. Member Mr. Cotterell nor the Director of Public Health has made the point clear to the House that the words 'either completely' or 'to completion' should be retained."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, I rise to support the definition of the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, because some people who desire to take advantage of such a definition may be benefited by it. Moreover, in this country, feeding of a good number of children is artificially done and, in my opinion, artificial feeding of infants is increasing every day. We know that the first portion of the milk is naturally very defective in fat content and so it gives poor nutrition for infants. I know that fact from my experience. When the English cow gives four or five measures of milk, nearly more than three fourths of the first measure is poor in nutrition. I know that the milk drawn in the middle and in the latter portion tastes better, and that it is more nutritious than the milk which is drawn at the beginning. So, I am afraid that, if we do not accept the definition of Mr. Cotterell, and if we leave out the words 'completely or to completion' it will affect very much the health and nutrition of infants which have to depend entirely on the feeding of the cow's milk. Therefore, I support the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the words 'either completely or' in the second line of Mr. Cotterell's amendment be omitted."

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

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* Diwan Babadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ After my first amendment, namely, to omit the words ‘ either completely or ’, has been voted out by the House, the other amendment of mine, omit the words ‘ either completely or to completion ’, does not fit in with the amendment as it is now before the House. So, I do not move it, Sir.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The amendment of Mr. Cotterell is for the discussion of the House now.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, I beg to move that the definition of ‘ milk ’ be omitted altogether.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order. It has been brought to my notice that at the last sitting of the Council when the Bill was taken up, an amendment of Mr. Saldanha to omit the clause was called, and as the hon. Member was not in his place, it was deemed to have been withdrawn. He has not subsequently given notice of a similar amendment though he had an opportunity to do so. Now, the only course open to him is to oppose the motion of Mr. Cotterell.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Very well, Sir. I oppose the motion of Mr. Cotterell for these reasons. I would draw the attention of the House to the definition of the word ‘ milk ’. ‘ Milk means the normal clean secretion drawn from the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely or after the first portion ’, etc. I will lay stress upon the word ‘ healthy ’ and upon the words ‘ either completely ’ and ‘ to completion ’. The hon. Member aims at defining what pure and good milk is. As my hon. Friend from Coimbatore pointed out, the definition as given here would lead to much hardship and unnecessary and uncalled for prosecution—ending perhaps in failure—and a lot of trouble which may not be quite justified. As to what is pure milk and what is good milk, as my hon. Friend pointed out, rules might be made by the Government specifying the requirements on fixing the standard. I may also point out that it is not clear as to what the distinction is between the words ‘ to completion ’ and ‘ completely ’. I have seen almost every day that no cow in Madras is being completely milked. A cow is brought in front of one house, milked partly there, then it is taken to another house and milked there again and so on. Who is there to watch the proceedings of the milkman? There will be absurd difficulties in getting the necessary evidence, and there will be a lot of unnecessary prosecutions started at the instance of an enemy or enemies of an innocent owner of a cow. After all, he may not milk the cow completely, only because he wants to leave some milk to the calf. So, Sir, all these difficulties will arise if milk is defined. I therefore think that this amendment is quite unnecessary, uncalled for, unjustifiable and likely to lead to a large amount of unnecessary prosecutions, perhaps of innocent persons, by the police at the instance of enemies of the owner of a cow. I beg to oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Cotterell.”

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ With your permission, may I say a word, Sir? I think there is some confusion in this matter, because, so far as I can see, there is no amendment to delete the definition of ‘ milk ’ at all. On the other hand, what Mr. Cotterell has put forward is practically a definition

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which is better in wording than the one which was put in in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. I can quite understand some member opposing the definition of 'milk' being put into the Act at all; but, as long as there is no definition in the Act itself, the result of throwing out the definition brought forward by the Government Member will be to retain the definition of the word 'milk' as put in by the Select Committee. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee contains the definition of 'milk' and the present definition of the hon. Member on the other side is simply this: that instead of 'obtained by milking' he has put the words 'drawn from' and for 'taken direct from the udder' he says 'drawn off'. So that, the present amendment of Mr. Cotterell is only better in wording than the one in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. If we throw out Mr. Cotterell's amendment, the result will be that the amendment in the Bill as passed by the Select Committee will stand. I therefore think that it is no good opposing the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The procedure seems to be this. If the House is in a mood not to accept the definition of milk and if the House now throws out the amendment of Mr. Cotterell, I shall have to put the definition of milk as put in the Select Committee's report, and the House may throw out that also. That will be the proper procedure."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It seems to me, Sir, that there is a redundancy in the amendment as it is. Mr. Cotterell's amendment is that 'milk means the normal clean secretion drawn from the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo . . . completely,' etc. There is a clear, definite and final idea in that sentence. The first portion of the secretion has to be drawn out and then we get what is called 'milk'. There is no reference to the calf at all. It is only when the whole thing is completely drawn that we get milk, and that idea is denoted by the use of the word 'completely'. Then there are the words in the amendment 'after the first portion of such secretion has been drawn off'. It seems to me, Sir, that the latter portion is redundant. The definition may be put thus: 'Milk means the normal clean secretion drawn from the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo completely.' That is quite enough, I think. The latter portion of Mr. Cotterell's amendment may be omitted. If my view is accepted, the words 'either completely or to completion' may perhaps be kept."

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL:—"Sir, I do not think that the attention has been bestowed on this point which it requires. The suggestion to leave out the last portion of the amendment is, I think, sufficiently met by my saying that the last portion provides for the calf. I have put in the words 'after the first portion of such secretion has been drawn off' only with a view to provide for the calf. The necessity for defining 'milk' is not, as some members seem to think, in order that one should be able to get pure milk, but that in order that the various sections in which the word 'milk' occurs should operate, the word 'milk' has to be defined. Section 5(d) of the Act says: 'sells milk, cream, butter, ghee or cheese which is not up to the standard of purity prescribed by the Governor in Council'. Therefore we have got to define milk in order to see whether it is good milk or not. If the article sold is not milk as defined in the Act, there can be no harm in selling it; because it will not be milk according to the Act and

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nobody can prosecute the seller of such an article. When the milkman sells milk which does not satisfy the definition, the milk does not come under the Act and it will then be purely a matter between the seller and the purchaser. The reason why we wish to introduce a definition for 'milk,' as we have done, is this: Section 20 of the Act says:

"The Local Government may, after previous publication, make rules prescribing standards of purity for milk . . . and determining what deficiency in any of the normal constituents of these articles or what addition or any extraneous matter or proportion of water in any of the same or any preparation of the same shall for the purposes of this Act raise a presumption until the contrary is proved that the milk . . . is not genuine or is injurious to health."

"If you exclude the latter portion of the amendment, you can sell any milk as pure milk. For instance, the fore-milk taken from a cow may be sold as pure milk, and any one who sells milk like that can say that he does not come under the Act. No one can say that when milk as defined in the Act is milk drawn from a cow to completion. The constituents of the milk will be so miserable, so lacking in health-giving food properties that any one getting such milk cannot be said to have got good milk. The milk may be watered down and some deleterious compounds added to it and the Chemical Examiner cannot act on the presumption that such milk was diluted because it may be no worse than fore-milk, which would be milk according to the definition of the Act. That is why we want to define milk. It is only when the word is defined that you can say that milk which is not up to a certain standard of purity will not be allowed to be sold. That is the object of this definition and I fail to see what persecution or prosecution is implied in it. It is a simple definition which is sought to be laid down in the Act in order to see that a compound of milk and water is not allowed to be sold. I hope the House will not raise any objection to it."

12-45
P.m.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, that the speech of the hon. the Secretary has not made matters a whit clearer. For, my doubts have increased and if I was confused before, now I feel worse confounded. The hon. the Secretary might have studied the Act more carefully but his laboured explanation has made it doubtful if he himself clearly understands what he has been saying. Or else, there was not so much necessity to make us understand what he said. He began very rightly by saying that there was a good deal of difficulty. If he who has studied the Act, and if some Members of the Opposition who have studied the same, do not agree upon the meaning that the definition should bear, how are the milkmen in our villages and towns to which this Act may be extended from time to time, and the various officers of the various departments to which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, has referred, to understand the provision? Even according to Mr. Cotterell, it will be very difficult for an expert to say at a particular stage whether the particular thing is milk or not under the definition. In that case, are the magistrates to depend before passing their sentence upon one set of witnesses on the one hand as against another set on the other as to when the milk was drawn, whether it was drawn to completion or not, whether the calf was allowed at any stage or not, and so on? Our difficulty is not as regards some definition at all. I think probably the rule-making powers are wide enough for the Government to define as to what milk should be brought under the Act and what not. The greatest trouble, so far as we in the mufassal are concerned with,

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is not to get pure milk but to get any milk at all. According to the hon. the Deputy President, it is all very well in England where they say cows are like Kamadhenu giving plenty of milk and probably people there do not know how to utilize fully the milk drawn there or imported from other countries. But we, in India, know what great difficulty poor people feel, especially children in poor families, in getting milk. And we have no doubt that all the milk, good, bad, adulterated, unadulterated or otherwise, that we get is not sufficient for our purposes and the definition adds to our difficulties. Every day we know, many of us know, that the milk supplied for our coffee is very bad and yet we want it. Supposing, on account of this definition, that milk is retained in the house of the milkman for fear of prosecution—legitimate, we may take it—the supply of milk will be very much cut down and that will affect our rural children the most. They are finding it difficult even now to get milk and quite a large number of these children go without milk. By all means, let the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, and the Advocate-General find out, if necessary, some definition which will not have any confusion or intricacies, and which will not require Mr. Cotterell or the Advocate-General to explain what is meant in it, when there is a prosecution going on in a bench court or other court. My difficulty is that we will be placed in a very awkward position and what is laid down, evidently for the help of the people in the mufassal and in the towns, will go very much against them. I would appeal to the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, with the help of the Advocate-General and Mr. Krishnan Nayar if possible, to arrive at some definition which would be clear without any commentary. Very often, the commentaries make the text difficult to understand. I find the present definition is likely to give room to plenty of prosecution before cases even come to court. I would strongly urge upon the House to vote against the amendment as well as the definition as it is. But certainly, we will be quite prepared, if a definition is necessary in spite of the rule-making powers, to put in some simple, understandable definition, so that even for us, there will not be any difficulty as to its meaning and much less, for the ordinary Government servants entrusted with the working of the Act and the poor milkmen."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the question now under discussion is really very difficult and so technical that I should have preferred the House to have heard our experts which I hope they will yet do, before coming to a conclusion on it. I rise at this stage because I am afraid that the demand which my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, has made is almost too much. It cuts at the very root of public health work. He almost said that he would prefer to get some milk instead of no milk. I think, Sir, that one of the points that are insisted upon as part of the programme of public health in cities is the necessity to produce the purest kind of milk that we can get. The hon. the lady Member, I think, referred to the great necessity of our securing pure milk for the feeding of babies. The supply of impure milk, as is well known, might not merely lead to spoiling the health of the babies but will be a source of spreading of diseases. But, I think, Sir, that some of the difficulties that have been put forward are more or less imaginary. By this definition we do definitely want to exclude the sale of fore-milk. As the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, explained, if once fore-milk is allowed to be sold, our object in bringing this amending Bill would be entirely defeated

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar] [19th October 1927]

because by securing a proper definition of 'milk', we will be able to work the Act which we have not been able hitherto to do, for want of this definition. The point has been raised and made much of that the adoption of this definition would affect the present practice of milkmen leading their cows from house to house. I think it has been explained that no question of prosecution can arise in that case because the cows are milked in front of the person who wants the milk and that there is therefore no intention to cheat. How can a question of prosecution arise when a man asks for a certain stuff which he is given in his own presence? I do not think that the point arises at all."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"What I meant to say was this. How are the people to know that the cow had not been milked before the calf has been let in. Is the milkman to go about tom-toming 'I have just let in the calf; I have drawn fore-milk', and so on?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIAR :—"That point does not arise at all. The cow may have been milked before, but the application of a standard of purity and prosecution arise only if the man who purchases the milk complains. And in this case, as the cow is milked at his house, in his own presence, there is no question of prosecution at all. In fact, it is not that class of cases that we want to deal with in this Bill. We want to deal with the rather large number of cases which lead to danger of public health. I hope the House will remember that aspect of the matter. We are in no way intending to interfere with the general practice among milkmen, but as I said, it is intended purely as a public health measure, only to safeguard public health by a proper definition of 'milk.' I hope the House will look at this from that aspect and judge the measure from the standard of the improvement of public health in the Presidency."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"Sir, the point has been to a certain extent explained by the hon. the Minister in dealing with this matter. But as I invited the hon. Member, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, to suggest his difficulties I desire to say a few words on this amendment in order to show that it is not likely to lead to the difficulties which he apprehends. Sir, this is an amending Act dealing with only a very small portion of the original Act. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar stated that both the Members sitting on this side and those sitting on his, were keeping before their minds the provisions of the original Act. I rather doubt if they have got the provisions of the Act before them. I would ask them to see what section 5 of the Act provides. It says: 'Any person who sells any food which is not of the quality demanded by the purchaser'; and clause (d) says: 'sells milk which is not up to the standard of purity prescribed' and the section then proceeds to lay down the punishment. The section also says: 'No offence will be committed if the quality of the milk supplied is brought to the notice of the person who receives it.' Now, most of the speakers have in their mind milking in front of the houses of the purchasers. In such a case, the exact commodity that the one asks for and the other supplies is known to both the parties. There is therefore no question of any prosecution under the Act. It seems to me that the case to which this definition will really apply is a case where milk is kept in a shop or in a depot for supply to any person who asks for milk. Even then, let me make it clear to those who have any difficulty in the matter that it is not that the person is bound to supply milk up to the standard of purity fixed by the

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Government. The examination of the milk, and its condemnation as not being up to the standard of purity fixed by the Government, only raises the presumption in any prosecution that it is not milk within the definition in the Act. If the person is prosecuted, he has only to prove that the milk is of the best quality that his cow can supply. If the cow is milked and the quality of milk is found to be the same as the quality supplied, the milk will be taken to be pure. But if there is no definition of the kind proposed here, even the fore-milk can be supplied. Even fore-milk can be supplied from depot or the shop and the testing expert cannot say that it is not up to the standard of fore-milk.

"The object of the definition is this. If milk is asked for and milk is supplied, it must be milk drawn to completion. If it is not milk drawn to completion, he is free to tell the man who came to purchase the milk : 'This is only fore-milk, at any rate, not milk drawn to completion. If you are willing, take this.' In such a case there can be no punishment. If he represents to the purchaser that the milk is of the standard quality laid down in the rules, then he is not liable to prosecution. So that, the result of the definition as given is this. In every case in which the purchaser knows the quality of the milk he is purchasing, there is no punishment. When a person asks for milk and the milkman supplies milk not up to the quality indicated by the definition without telling the purchaser its true nature or quality he would be liable to punishment. It seems to me that after this explanation hon. Members will see that there is no possibility of any prosecution or persecution in any case where the quality is indicated to the purchaser. In cases where it is not indicated but given as milk drawn to completion when it is not so in fact he will be liable to punishment. Milk need not be of the standard fixed by Government but it must be of the quality which the milkman's cow can give by complete milking or he must inform the purchaser that it is not up to that quality."

Mr. R. FOULKES :—"It seems to me, Sir, that we may have to accept the amendment as it stands. It was considered necessary that there should be a definition of milk; and that definition must be a scientific definition, because the tests which are applied to prove the purity of milk are only scientific tests."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—"I beg to move

'For the numbers "(i)" and "(ii)" substitute the letters "(a)" and "(b)"; and for the letters "(a)" "B" and "C" in clause (a) as thus renumbered, substitute "(1)", "(ii)" and "(iii)".

'For sub-clause (i) of clause 3 (a) as re-numbered above the following shall be substituted :—

"(i) For the words 'manufactures for sale or offers for sale' the words 'manufactures, stores or offers for sale' shall be substituted".

"It is purely a formal one."

The amendment was put and carried.

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* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" I move

' For the present clause 3 (i) (b) the following shall be substituted :—

' For clause (d) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :

" (d) offers for sale or hawks about or sells milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese or any food which is not up to the standard of purity prescribed by the Local Government."

" This is purely a verbal matter which makes the section more clear to avoid any legal difficulty that may arise. I suggest that the House may adopt it."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" My amendment is this :

' In lines 3—6 for the words "*(d) offers for sale by the Local Government*" substitute the words :—

' (d) offers for sale or hawks about or sells milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese, or other foods which are not up to the standard of purity prescribed by the Local Government, or exposes for sale milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese, or other foods in a manner in which they will be liable to admixture of dirt or other extraneous matter.'

" The anxiety expressed by several hon. Members till now was in order to get pure milk and pure food-stuffs. The object of my amendment is, after getting them, to keep those eatables in a manner free from dirt or from any other extraneous matter. It is usual to see sweetmeats being sold in the roadsides which are exposed to all contaminations. One of the various reasons adduced for the recent cholera epidemic was that the flies went from place to place and sat on these sweetmeats and that thereby the epidemic spread from place to place. In order to avoid such things and to get the food-stuffs free from admixture of dirt, I propose a cover, like that of a wire gauze netting, might be used for protection. You know in the railway platforms the railway authorities insist the hawkers on having their food-stuffs protected by such a method. It may cost a little bit to the people concerned, but the danger of exposure is very great. It is therefore necessary that the food-stuffs should be protected by such a wire net or other contrivance in order that they may not be contaminated."

Major A. J. H. RUSSELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think every Member of this House will be entirely in agreement with the last speaker. But, this amendment is covered by the rules framed under the Act in respect of the state in which utensils intended for preparation of food-stuffs, etc., should be kept. The Government have already published those rules which cover the objections raised by the hon. Member. These have not yet been finally accepted by the Government, because the time has not yet expired. But the Members of this House may take it from me that the rules cover the objections that have been raised".

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Sir, I am afraid that the rule pointed out by the hon. Member, Major Russell, does not at all cover the grounds wanted to be covered by the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Gopala Menon. The rules mentioned by Major Russell only speak about the keeping clean of the utensils and other things. The rule does not provide for protection against extraneous contamination by flies and dirt. Unless such a rule

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is pointed out, I think it is quite essential that this amendment should be accepted by the House. Of course, with the consent of the Advocate-General, we may put it in a general way as 'or exposes such things as to impair the purity'. All that is sought to be intended by this amendment is to protect the food after the stage of preparation while actually vending them from exposure to extraneous contamination."

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL:—"I think we might say that the rules to be framed would be subject to criticism by the hon. Member and could be modified in accordance with his intentions. But pending such criticism, we can say that the rules will provide for all contingencies covered by the amendment of the hon. Member, such as covering the food and keeping off flies and providing for food being otherwise handled. I therefore think that this amendment will be unnecessary at present."

1-15
p.m.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I am glad to hear the remarks made by the hon. Member Mr. Cotterell, and I shall withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. J. A. SILDANHA:—"I move—

'In line 4, after the word "cheese" insert the words "tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor."

"My amendment only wants to make things clear. The original Bill contained the words 'or tea', and the Select Committee then proposed other kinds of food, such as milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese or other foods. The words 'other foods' are indefinite enough. Mr. Cotterell's amendment makes it 'any food.' Now, this leaves an amount of indefinite discretion or indiscretion to Government to take any sort of food and fix the extent of purity or impurity. They might take tea as food. The question is whether it is food or not. Let us settle it once for all and not leave it to the Government to decide whether it is food or not. I think that would rather leave things in much doubt and afterwards lead to indefinite trouble. The Government may say coffee is food. Then, I ask, why not toddy (*laughter*)? Why not liquor (*laughter*)? I have always been asking the House to make their definitions clear and not leave things to the discretion or indiscretion of somebody who will say to-morrow that in Madras where coffee is sold, it is food, or in Malabar where tea is sold, which is very often the case, it is food. (*A voice: South Kanara.*) In South Kanara, it may be some other stuff, or toddy. Each one may be added as food one after the other. So, let us make it clear now only and not leave it to the Governor in Council or some Secretary to Government that would advise the hon. the Minister to treat anything they consider as food. I should not be surprised if some hon. Minister thinks that toddy is really good food, and I think in the opinion of many, fresh toddy, in any case, is food, and it has got very good nutriment. From toddy we can produce sugar. We can see with our own eyes that, with a mixture of a little lime, jaggery is being manufactured from toddy, and sugar also is produced. In Tinnevely, it is done. Surely, I think people are quite right in thinking that toddy contains an amount of sustaining nutriment which would bring it under food, and the Health Minister will be quite justified in fixing the standards of purity or impurity of toddy. Thus, I think he will have in his hands a very good weapon to

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punish people, under this Act as under the Abkari and other Acts, for selling toddy which is adulterated. And this would enable private individuals to pitch upon retail sellers and prosecute them for selling bad or adulterated toddy because it is not of the standard purity. So much for toddy. Then, there are some people who have held that distilled liquor has the power of sustenance. Therefore, liquor also may be sought to be classed under food. I only propose this amendment with a view not to leave it to the mere arbitrary discretion of Government to say how different articles should be classed as food and to fix the different standards of purity. Let us settle it ourselves. Otherwise, let us stop with simply cheese, and not include other things so as to give room to the exercise of discretion by Government. There are people, who are fortified by the opinion of high authorities, who consider that these articles constitute some kind of food, though they are of different standards of nourishment. So, I would propose to insert the words 'tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor' after the word 'cheese'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The words used by the Select Committee are 'other foods', whereas the words used in Mr. Cotterell's amendment are 'or any food.' Does the hon. Member propose to change the words 'or any food' of Mr. Cotterell or the words 'or other foods' of the Select Committee, or does he adopt the wording 'or any food' in the amendment of Mr. Cotterell?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I may point out that I was not aware of Mr. Cotterell's amendment when I sent in my amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know from the hon. Member whether he intends to further amend Mr. Cotterell's wording."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I propose to insert the words 'tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor' after the word 'cheese' in Mr. Cotterell's amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Retaining the words 'or any food'?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment of Mr. Saldanha is to insert the words 'tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor' after the word 'cheese' in the amendment of Mr. Cotterell.' Mr. Saldanha's amendment is for the debate of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I only wish to say one word with reference to this amendment. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, is a member of a party whose proclaimed doctrine is—I do not differ from that doctrine myself—one of prohibition. I am not myself against my hon. Friend on that question or against the party of which my hon. Friend is a distinguished member. My hon. Friend now seeks to give sanction in a statute for the sale of toddy and liquor, by his amendment (*Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Pure liquor*) (*laughter*). So that, as I understand my hon. Friend, his doctrine with reference to prohibition is prohibition except with reference to pure liquor. (*Mr. J. A. Saldanha: 'Until prohibition comes'*). Pure liquor, that is what my hon. Friend wants." (*At this stage Mr. J. A. Saldanha rose in his seat*).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Saldanha will make his personal explanation."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I, for one, am for total prohibition. But I am also of opinion that it will take a very long time before it is established. According to my hon. Friend's party, the Justice Party, it will take an indefinite period, and perhaps we will have to wait for it till Doomsday from the way in which they want to work towards that goal. But, whatever it is, until it is established, I want to see that unadulterated liquor and toddy are sold and not the dirty stuff that is being sold very often, and I am of opinion that adulterated liquors are a hundred times more deleterious than pure liquor, however bad by itself."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not argue. He has given his personal explanation."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If I go on replying to my hon. Friend, I shall be going far away from the subject, and I do not propose to answer him. As a matter of fact, my party has laid down a definite period of twenty years for attaining total prohibition, so that I am not going to reply to his other observations. My present point is that if the House is going to accept my hon. Friend's amendment, we shall, be giving sanction to what my hon. Friend says, viz., pure liquor, thereby shutting out the sale of prohibition altogether. I do not know whether my hon. Friend is prepared for all these logical consequences of his amendment."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am somewhat surprised at the remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. I must, on behalf of my party, deprecate the suggestions he made, which I thought at the first instance to be merely humorous, on the ground that neither my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, nor any other member of my party intends to give any legal sanction for the sale of liquor, toddy or beer and to see that they are continued as drinks or as food. So long as the evil exists, we want to minimise it. What my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, says is that when you give toddy you should give good toddy and not bad toddy. This is a Bill which deals with adulteration of things which are generally used by mankind as food, and, as a matter of fact, portions of mankind do take all these things, although most of us do wish that they did not take those things. That pious wish, I am afraid, will not be so soon realized, and according to my hon. Friends of the Justice Party whose hopes and expectations are in common with us, that day of putting down this evil is twenty years off from now. Therefore, as long as there is a section in this very House which hopes that prohibition will not come earlier than that time, and as long as that view continued, so long we want to put a check on bad material being supplied to our people. There are weak men among our countrymen, and there are others of our countrymen who are willing to subserve to their weaknesses, and so we want to see that that weakness is subserved not in a bad manner. In that view, I see no reason for saying that the House is giving legal sanction for the sale of toddy and liquor by this amendment."

" But, on other grounds, I do not think that this amendment is necessary as in Mr. Cotterell's amendment you find the words ' or any food.' If those things are treated as food, then there will be no end to our specification. We have not exhausted all by including only tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor, and there may be other things also which come under the definition of

[Mr. P. Anjaneyula]

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food. Therefore, my personal opinion is that Mr. Cotterell's amendment satisfies what my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, is attempting to do. In that view, I am of opinion that the insertion of those words is not necessary".

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It being 1-30 p.m., the House will now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-35) p.m.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT—cont.

Clause 3—cont.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I wish to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr. Cotterell's amendment was then put and adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was then put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

Sub-clause (i).

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL:—"Sir, I move—

'For the existing clause 4 (i) the following shall be substituted:—

"In clause (e) for the words 'ghee and cheese', the words 'ghee, cheese and any food' and for the words 'ghee or cheese' the words 'ghee, cheese or any food' shall respectively be substituted".

"The object of this amendment is only to bring this sub-clause in a line with the other clauses of the Bill."

The amendment was put and carried.

Sub-clause (ii).

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL:—"Sir, I move—

'Substitute semicolons for the commas at the end of (i), (ii) and (iii) of (f) and at the end of (g), and, for the full stop at the end of (h) substitute a semicolon and the word 'and'.'

"This amendment aims at putting the proper punctuation marks in the different places mentioned and nothing more."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 4 as amended was next put and carried and added to the Bill.

Preamble.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the Preamble of the Bill to the House."

The preamble of the Bill was put and carried and added to the Bill.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill as amended be now passed into law."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

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IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN FISHERIES ACT.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Fisheries Act in its application to the Presidency of Madras and move that it be read in Council."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want to know if the hon. the Minister has to add anything to what is already stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not compulsory."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is not compulsory. I am not opposing the motion. As this is the first instance in which we come across a Member of Government"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will not be in order if he comments upon the silence of the Minister. If he wants, he may comment upon the motion on its principles."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am not against the principles of the Bill at all. I have nothing to say with regard to them."

The motion was put and carried.

The Assistant Secretary read the title of the Bill.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Now, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following members :—

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar,
Mr. K. Uppi Sahib,
Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar,
Mr. K. R. Karant,
Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib,
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar,
Mr. Daniel Thomas,
Mr. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib,
Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar,
Mr. H. F. P. Hearson,
Mr. C. E. Wood, and
the Mover."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have very little to say against the principles that underlie this Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion before the House relates to the personnel of the Select Committee."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Many thanks to you, Sir. I am just coming to the point. I have nothing to say about the principles of the Bill and what I wish to say relates only to the personnel of the Select Committee. Sir, out of the 1,700 miles of sea coast in our Province, about 800 miles are covered by the East Coast and more than 300 miles are covered

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by the Circars and yet I am very sorry to see that none from the Circars has been included in the Select Committee. Since the Bill proposes some important changes and seeks to vest in the Government very great powers, and since the fishermen, especially in the Circars, are very ignorant people, I believe the hon. the Minister for Public Health is doing them an injustice by not including any Member from the Circars in the Select Committee. I make it clear that I am not at all anxious to be on the committee. My only desire is that the interests of the fishermen in the Circars should be safeguarded."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I formally move that Messrs. Saldanha and Biswanath Das may be added to the Select Committee."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RAJNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, as it is, the list contains 13 names and 13 is a bad number. Therefore the number may be safely increased by adding to the committee the names of one or two Members who can appreciate the different varieties of fish."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I have no objection to include the two names suggested."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister has accepted the suggestion to include the names of Messrs. Saldanha and Biswanath Das."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, may I also propose the Advocate-General's name to be included."

The House agreed and the Advocate-General's name was included.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I appoint Mr. Schamnad Sahib to be the Chairman of the Committee."

X

AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

STANDING ORDER 9.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I ask for leave to amend Standing Order 9 (1) as follows :—

'Add the following at the end of Standing Order No. 9 (1) :—

"Such notices may be left at the Council Office even when the Council is not in session or has not been constituted. The notices may also be left by a member, elected or nominated, even before he is sworn in."

"This, Sir, is in accordance with the existing practice and I am only regularizing it by introducing this amendment to the Standing Order."

The motion was put and carried.

STANDING ORDER 37.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I ask for leave to amend Standing Order 37 as follows :—

'Add the following as clause (2) of Standing Order 37 and number the existing Standing Order as clause (1) of that Standing Order :—

"(2) If the Council agrees to such a motion, the Secretary shall send a copy of the Bill to Government in the Law (Legislative) Department for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette".

The motion was put and carried.

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STANDING ORDER 38.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“ I ask for leave to amend Standing Order 38 (1) as follows :—

‘ I. In Standing Order 38 (1) after the words ‘ published in the Gazette ’ insert the words ‘ under the preceding Standing Order or under rule 18 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules. ’

II. Add the following proviso to Standing Order 38 (1) :—

“ Provided that where printed copies of the Bill have been furnished to each Member of the Council, not less than six days before the motion for leave to introduce a Bill is made under the preceding Standing Order, the Member in charge may, immediately on such motion being agreed to by the Council, introduce the Bill.”

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Since the Members of the Select Committee have to be selected by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf, I fix 2 p.m. to-morrow as the time within which nominations may be handed over to the Secretary. I appoint Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu, being a Chairman of the Council, to be a Member of the Committee.”

XI

DISCUSSION RE BUSINESS FOR NEXT DAY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ There is no further business on the agenda for to-day and I wish to know from the hon. the Leader of the House whether he has any objection if the Council wishes to go on from to-morrow with the non-official work.”

* The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The Government have no objection to that, Sir.”

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ If there is no agenda for to-day and if we go on now with any business for which we have had no notice, it would be very inconvenient for us.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ No, no, not for to-day. We are only considering whether we go on with the non-official work from to-morrow.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ To-morrow we can take up non-official business.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ If it is the wish of the hon. the Leader of the House and also the Leader of the Opposition that we should go on with the non official work from to-morrow, for our part, we have no objection and we are quite willing to go on with the non official work from to-morrow.”

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know whether that would mean that we have no Council meeting on Saturday ?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think the Council will sit to-morrow (20th, 21st and 22nd and all the three days will be non-official days.”

The House then adjourned at 2-55 p.m. to meet at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[19th October 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 664 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th October 1927, page 192 supra.]

Power driven wooden chekkus.—In this Presidency oil is extracted by means of iron mills worked by power and by country wooden chekkus driven by bullocks. The former method is not generally in favour as the oil extracted in an iron mill, besides being slightly discoloured, is supposed to be unsuitable for edible purposes on account of its “sudu” or heating effect on the human system and does not therefore fetch a good price. Moreover, the profits of the oil milling industry in this Presidency are mostly made by sale of the cake, the oil having to be disposed of at very competitive prices which mean a very small margin of profit and the cake from iron mills which takes the form of powder and small lumps is in little demand as cattle food and has therefore to be sold as manure at a very comparatively low price.

Country wooden chekkus are almost universally used. The bullock power employed is expensive but the oil extracted is clear and in great demand and therefore commands a higher price. The cake comes out of the chekku in the form of semi-circular flakes and is sold entirely as cattle food at a better price than cake which is fit only for manurial purposes.

The chekku evolved by the Industrial Engineer is made entirely of wood as far as the crushing portion is concerned so that the seed does not come into contact with metal at all and a suitable arrangement is made to drive it by power. The outturn on actual test is 20½ lb. of gingelly seed per 55 minutes as against about 10 lb. of seed per hour of the bullock driven chekku which cannot possibly work for more than 10 hours a day. The average percentage of oil extracted in the power driven chekku is 42 per cent as against 38 to 39 per cent of the bullock driven chekkus. Orders for two machines of this description have already been received from private oil millers in Madras and are now under execution in the workshop. Several other parties interested in oil milling have evinced interest in the working of the machine.

II. *Experiments with a view to devising an improved method of drying warps on a wooden hand-sizing machine.*—A furnace burning country charcoal was designed for this purpose and manufactured in the workshop. This was fitted on to a wooden sizing machine and worked. The outturn was 75 yards of sized yarn as against 30 yards previously. With a view to further increase this outturn, the Industrial Engineer has altered the design and the final arrangement has been manufactured and fitted on to the machine which is now ready for test by the Textile section.

III. *Improved mechanism for working a drop box slay.*—This slay carries four shuttles and the mechanism evolved enables the weaver from his seat to use any shuttle desired by pressing a lever on the slay.

IV. *Groundnut decorticators—(Works in progress).*—Two definite stages have been reached in this experiment. It has been established by actual trial that breakage depends to a certain extent on the rate of feed. An arrangement to feed groundnuts at a uniform rate has been devised and made.

It has also been ascertained that the breakage is minimized if nuts of uniform size are fed into the decorticator. The Industrial Engineer has designed a machine to grade the nuts.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 687 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th October 1927, page 178 supra.]

Statement showing the number of appeals received and disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police for the years 1922—1926.

Officer and year.	Number of appeals disposed of.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified by reduction of punishment.	Number modified by enhance- ment of punishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range—					
1922	120	95	6	15	4
1923	78	66	4	8	..
1924	88	79	2	4	3
1925	100	77	10	11	8
1926	95	71	7	15	3
Total ..	488	388	29	53	18
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range—					
1922	112	102	9	19	12
1923	130	109	6	10	5
1924	115	88	7	16	4
1925	115	103	2	9	1
1926	167	136	11	17	3
Total ..	669	538	35	71	25
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range—					
1922	145	122	12	10	1
1923	149	105	17	14	13
1924	150	117	13	14	6
1925	158	140	6	12	..
1926	130	109	7	12	2
Total ..	732	593	55	62	22
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range—					
1922	29	21	1	..	7
1923	16	5	1	2	8
1924	108	88	3	5	12
1925	82	62	7	4	9
1926	98	87	..	11	..
Total ..	333	253	12	22	36

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 698 asked by Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th October 1927, page 182 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1315, Revenue, dated 9th July 1927.

READ—the following paper :—

*Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Mis. No. 1502, dated the 7th June 1927.*

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from G. W. WELLS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara,
dated the 3rd March 1927, R. Dis. No. 1164/27.

Brief history of the bar.—The Nileshwar river runs parallel with the coast for a distance of about 20 miles. It is said that in the early sixties of the last century the bar was at the southern extremity of Nileshwar village. It gradually receded towards the south and settled itself at what is called Kavoy and was known as the Kavoy bar forming the boundary between South Kanara and Malabar. After this change serious flooding of the low-lying lands adjacent to the course of the river used to occur whenever the monsoon rains were unusually heavy. To remedy this evil the inhabitants of the affected villages applied to the Collector as far back as 1896 for permission to cut through a new bar at Nileshwar so that the flood water could escape to the sea. The permission was then refused by the Collector, Mr. Welsh, who remarked that the proposal was dangerous. There was, however, another petition in 1908 and after consulting the Executive Engineer the Collector granted permission to the petitioners on 12th August 1909 to make an experiment on their own account, if they wished, the next year. It was specifically mentioned in this order that the permission was for one year only, that future permission would depend on the results of the experiment and that the petitioners should give timely previous notice of the cutting to the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdurg. In pursuance of this permission an opening was cut in 1910, but it appears to have soon closed up by itself. In July 1911 the bar was cut again in S. Nos. 10/3 and 6 of Nileshwar, without permission by the villagers (Nileshwar Raja's people). Subsequent events have showed that this bar which is known as the Padne bar had come to stay. The cut became deepened and became permanent. In 1913 some of the landlords and tenants of the affected villages memorialized the Board of Revenue about the disastrous consequences brought on by the opening of the new bar. This was forwarded to the Collector for report with Board's Reference No. 2454, dated 17th November 1913. The chief grievances complained of were that (1) by the opening of the bar the sea-water had got in and rendered the river water unfit for cultivation purposes and (2) that the opening was travelling southwards and that the erosion of lands to the south was a serious menace to the lands in Padne village. The first was not considered a serious danger, as the Divisional Officer reported that the benefit the existence of an open bar conferred on the lands which would otherwise be submerged far outweighed the damage caused by it. As regards the second, the Executive Engineer stated "that the opening will

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continue to travel southwards until it reaches Kavoy is a certainty unless preventive measures are taken." The Collector, Mr. Couchman, submitted a report, Dis. No. 1194-D/Rev., dated 16th March 1914, in reply to the Board's Reference quoted above, in which a history of the bar has been given and he was of opinion that serious attempts should be made, even if the cost be considerable, to prevent further erosion to the south. This recommendation was accepted in B.P. No. 1595, dated 2nd June 1914. To avert the danger groynes and revetment were constructed by Government in 1914 at a total cost of Rs. 3,398, out of which one-half was to be recovered from the ryots interested in 12 equal instalments. Only Rs. 89 out of the one-half was, however, collected and the balance was not paid. The protective works constructed in 1914 were not, however, of a permanent nature and various schemes were considered for closing the Padne bar permanently, but were considered impracticable. The Executive Engineer suggested two alternative schemes mentioned in Board's Reference No. 2300, dated 9th November 1916. In Government Memorandum No. 127-B/16-6, dated 7th December 1916, Government called for a plan and sections of the gap to be closed as well as plans or sketches of the successive changes of position of the opening southward. The plan and section of the gap were submitted to the Board with this office Ref. C No. 493-Rev./16, dated 19th December 1916, and a survey of the bar showing the soundings and changes that had taken place since the last survey was submitted with this office Ref. C. No. 493-Rev./16, dated 9th July 1917. Meanwhile in February 1917 the Kavoy bar had closed of itself. Thus the Padne bar became the only outlet for the Nileshwar river and so Government ordered in G.O. No. 465 I., Public Works (Irrigation), dated 10th November 1917, that it must be left open and that no further action with the object of closing it could be taken. It was also ordered that the balance of the ryots' half share of the cost of the protective works constructed in 1914 need not be collected.

2. Nothing further seems to have been done since 1917. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, inspected the bar on 19th February 1927 and the plan submitted by him, showing the position of the bar when it was first opened (in 1911) and its present position, with the intervening washed off survey numbers, some of which have been reformed and also resurveyed by the resurvey party, is enclosed. The Revenue Divisional Officer reports that the bar has already travelled a distance of about three-fourths of a mile southwards and that it still shows signs of receding towards the south, thereby washing away more lands towards the south and forming new lands on the north. The Revenue Divisional Officer also reports that when the bar was at Kavoy the water of the Nileshwar river used to remain fresh till about the end of December or January, so that the ryots could raise the suggi crop in the low-lying fields along the river and that the opening of the Padne bar has caused the river water to become saltish very soon after the rains, with the result that no suggi crop can be raised on the low-lying fields for a distance of four or five miles from the bar.

3. As matters stand at present some damage may be caused to cultivators, but the evils seem to be inevitable, as a river cannot do without a bar. Moreover, the villagers themselves are responsible for the unauthorized opening of the present bar, which proved a source of anxiety to all concerned till the Kavoy bar closed itself.

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Resolution—Mis. No. 1502, dated the 7th June 1927.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board has since obtained a clear sketch showing full details which is enclosed.

3. For the previous history of the Padne bar down to 1914 the Board begs to refer Government to its Proceedings Mis. No. 3627, dated the 18th November 1914, disposed of in G.O. Mis. No. 169, Revenue, dated the 18th January 1915. The subsequent correspondence relating to the closing of the Padne bar will be found printed in G.O. No. 465 I., dated the 10th November 1917. In that order the Government held that as the Kavoy bar had closed the Padne bar, the only other outlet for the Nileshtar river, should be left open. The position has not undergone any material change since then.

4. The ryots' complaint now seems to be that the existence of the Padne bar causes damage to the adjoining fields on account of erosion and the overflow of salt water. The damage caused can be analysed into that caused by the existence of an open bar and that caused by its movement southward. It is impossible to remedy the former; for it is out of the question to attempt to close the bar at Padne. As regards the latter certain protective measures were taken in 1916 at a cost of Rs. 3,398 but as observed by Mr. Vibert in 1916 the movement of the bar to the south is what one must expect to take place as in the case of other river mouths on the West Coast. The Board fears that nothing can be done to prevent the damage and that the evils complained of are inevitable. The villagers themselves are responsible for the unauthorized opening of the present bar and they have no legitimate cause for grievance against Government.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS